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FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE SHARE LIST will be closed on 30th instant, after which no further application can be received by

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1863. Agents for Bombay.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—THE SHARE CERTIFICATES for this Company are now ready for issue and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call, be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co.
Bombay, 30th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to the 10th October 1863, by the undersigned for the execution of the following works:—
New Barracks at Poorundhur.
Apothecary's Quarters at Ditto.
3 Large Bridges between Patus and Indapoor.

H. St. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, P. D.
Poona, 29th September 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
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Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
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☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.
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MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot or PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts. Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

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ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

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Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Prince of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Byculla.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club-house, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by George Wells, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents.

HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1863.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બોમબે હાઊસ અનડ લેઆનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કંમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a call of Rs. 100 per Share on the Old and New Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 3rd October 1863.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th September 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોરટ પરેશ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before 1st October 1863.
3rd " " 500 do. do. 15th November 1863.
4th " " 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent, per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 8th October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એનડ બેનકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.	
Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, One Million Sterling.
Subcribed Capital, £500,000.

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Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montgagu Square, Hyde Park.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
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William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).
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J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.
T. G. Craig, Esq.

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Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
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The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 "	at 2s.	0d.	"
2 "	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
1 "	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On Demand	at 1s.	11½d.	"

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

		Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	at	3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	at	5 " "
12 "	at	6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th September 1863.

New Advertisements.

THE BUSINESS OF TUDOR COMPANY will be carried on by BENJAMIN F. FIELD, Junr., from this date.

J. REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS in this Company's service. Salary from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per month, with a prospect of promotion to higher office.

Good penmanship, and a practical knowledge of arithmetic, and of the English language, are indispensable.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent in before the 10th October instant.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st October 1863.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A Dividend at the rate of Rupees 90 per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid to the Shareholders at the Office of the Secretary, Church Lane, Fort, on or after the 2nd November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th instant, to 2nd November next, and no Quarter Shares will be converted into whole during the period.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY PILA,
Bombay, 1st October 1863, Acting Secretary.

TO POREBUNDER STONE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 Cubic feet of Porebunder Stone for use on the Bombay Gas Works.

Terms and particulars may be had on application at the Office on the Works.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th October 1863.

LAWSON AND WHITTAKER, Contractors.
Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 1st October 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.
Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa..... ......ditto......................ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees... ... ...ditto.........................ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto..................ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto..................ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto..................ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Received by the Steamer Yesterday.

	Rs.	
Songs for Little Ones	2	12
The Black Angel	1	8
Etiquette	0	12
Andrew Deverel. 2 vols.	9	0
Trench's New Testament Synonyms	3	12
Footsteps Behind	3	12
Art of Doing our Best	2	12
Dictionary of Chemistry	23	12
Hiley's English Composition	3	8
Treasures of Needlework	4	8
Aurora Floyd	4	8
The Initials	4	8
Mrs. Beeton's Household Management	5	12
Rosa Lambert. By Reynolds	4	14
The Family Doctor	5	4
War and Peace	2	4
Rambles of a Rat	1	8
Boy Princes	2	12
Pilgrim's Progress	2	4
Good Words, 1860, 61, and 62 each	5	12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates	18	8
Well's Facts in Science, 1863	5	12
Brewer's Guide to English History	2	4
——— Science	2	12
Reynolds Self-Instructor	0	12
Chambers's Commercial Tables	2	4
New Infantry Drill, 1863	0	12
The Henwife	3	8
The Poultry Yard	3	12
Moore's Diseases of India	3	12
Book of Favorite Stories. Illustrated	3	8
Weale's Arches, Piers, &c.	1	2
Rankine's Civil Engineering	12	0
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide	0	12
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	8	0
——— Hindoostanee Grammar	9	8
——— Tota Kohani	6	0
Bannatyne's Examination Book, 2 parts	8	4
Owen's Motion of Projectiles	3	12
Odell's Shorthand, and Supplement	1	0
Plays.—Miser of Shoreditch. Ticket of Leave. Sarah's Young Man. Boots at the Swan. Done on both Sides. Raising the Wind. Nine Points of the Law. Bombastes Furioso. The Lost Ship. Venice Preserved. Each	0	8
Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations	1	8
——— English Dictionary	2	12
——— Literary Class Book	2	0
The Girl's Own Book	3	8
The Boy's Own Book	6	8
Page's Text-Book of Geology	1	8
——— advanced	4	8
——— Geological Examiner	0	6
——— Handbook of Geological Terms, &c.	4	8
Martin's Cattle and their History	0	12
Doyle's Small Farms, &c.	0	12
——— Rural Economy	0	12
Jean's Book of the Stars	2	12
The Countess Kate	2	12
The Channings	4	8
East Lynne	4	8
Hopes and Fears	4	8
The Young Doctor	1	8
Alrington	1	8
Sala's Make your Game	1	8
The Bachelor of the Albany	1	8
The Head of the Family	1	8
London Journal, Vol. Jan. to June '63	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, ditto	3	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

	Rs.	A.
MAPS MOUNTED ON CLOTH.		
Roads in the Bombay Presidency up to Oct. 1860	2	0
The Island of Bombay, 1843. By Capt. T. B. Jervis	1	0
Ditto (not mounted)	0	8
Bombay, with the harbour soundings (not mounted)	1	0
Delhi, and 400 miles round—showing principal towns, &c.	2	0
Read's Bird's Eye View of India	2	0
Panoramic View of India from the Himalayas	2	0
Read's Pictorial Map of India, from Cape Comorin to Cabool	2	0
Siege of Delhi, showing country round, &c.	2	0
England and Wales. Ireland. Scotland. Europe. Asia. Africa. Italy and Switzerland. America. Each	1	8

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Lever, C.—The fortunes of Glencore. Jack Hinton. The O'Donoghue, Arthur O'Leary. Harry Lorrequer. One of Them.—Each, Rs. 1½.

Roland Cashel. Tom Burke of Ours. The Knight of Gwynne. Davenport Dun. The Daltons. The Dodd Family Abroad. Charles O'Malley.—Each 2 vols. Rs. 3.

	Rs.	A.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.		
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6	4
——— of Geography	6	4
——— of History	6	4
——— of Biography	6	0
——— of Natural History	6	4
——— of Science and Art	6	4
The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th Edn. 1863	8	4
Macauley's Essays. 2 vols	6	2
Miss Acton's Cookery Book. New Edn. 1863	5	12
Colenso's Arithmetic. Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3	12
——— Algebra, Part 1, Rs. 3. Part 2	3	12
——— Key Rs. 3½. Part 2, Key	3	10
——— Plane Trigonometry, Part 1, Rs. 2½. Part 2	2	0
——— Key 2½. Part 2, Key	3	4
——— Euclid, with Geometrical Problems	3	0
Mavor's Spelling, Rs. 1. Carpenter's Spelling	0	12
Murray's Abridged Grammar	0	12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 per cent.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 2nd *October* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	222 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	2½ prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	15 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	53 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	70 prem. ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	6½ prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	No quotation.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 30,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,750 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share...	Rs 10,500 p. sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 35,000 per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 27,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	......	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	180.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 375 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	125 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	1,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	140 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	110 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	40 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102¼
,, Loan 1835-36	98¼
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	107¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	117¾ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106¾
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (30th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 545 to 550
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 542 to 544
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 542 to 544
New Oomravuttee	,, 505 to 510
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 532 to 535
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 605 to 610
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 505 to 507
New Veeraval	,, 510 to 515
New Khandeish	,, 490 to 495
New Portachee	,, 520 to 522
New Accote	,, 520 to 525
New Mangalore	,, 525 to 526

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6 14 to 7	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 10 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
	,, 37 to 38	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 29TH SEPT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 12th Sept. 1863.	From 13th to 19th Sept. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	43,869	230	44,099
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Sept. 1863.	From 23rd to 29th Sept. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	7½	*26,142½
,, 1862-63 ...	41,409½	158	11½	41,567½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63 ...	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Sept. 1863.	From 23rd to 29th Sept. 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,013½	...	...
,, 1862-63	39,103½	608	39,711½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	4,143½	1	4,144½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests	......	129
Do. 1862-63	,, ...	1,856
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests.		3
Do. 1862-63	,,	266

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 23RD TO 29TH SEPT. 1863.

	Chests
Of the Season 1861-62. None.	
Of the Season 1862-63. Per Steamer *Ottawa*	608
Of the Season 1861-62. None.	
Of the Season 1862-63. Per Steamer *Ottawa*	1
Total	609

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 30th September 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 1	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 30 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 1	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Kurrachee.
	Garonne (s)	Arpin	Europe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Taylor; Mr. Britton; Mr. Blackwell and one hundred and thirty natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred natives.

Per Steamer *Penang*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. S. Mansfield; Miss Rice; Mr. Brunton; Mr. Hahn; and thirty-one natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—50 cases chundroose, 108 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Jeatha Sewjee; 79 packages coffee, 150 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., Bhimjee Ce rpar.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

Veteran.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Tooley Nursy.

Celuta.—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Tangier.—201 bales cotton, 703½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomonjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Remington.—190 bales cotton, 665 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Barbara.—126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Goculdass Dewjee.

Deligentia.—45 bales cotton, 137½ cwt., Thackersy Mallay; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Kessowjee Madewjee.

Salsette.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., F. Chambers; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Baron Renfrew.—95 bales cotton, 332½ cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and Nanabhoy.

Aaron Brown.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt, Macnee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, R. J. Jejeebhoy and C.

Sea Park.—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Kessowjee Bhuwanjee; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee; 30 cases common cowdies, 97½ cwt., Narron Odowjee; 105 bales wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., R. Sozba and Co.

Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., D. and N. Geesta and Co.; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Lancastrian.—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Bhoysett Ticumlall; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Curretjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 1000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., M. and P. B. Cola and Co.

Elephalet Greely.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—75 bales wool, 248 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co.

Oriental.—Loose sapanwood, 375 cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Magdalene.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Khutow Khimjee; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., W. Nicol and Co

For Hongkong.

Steamear *John Bright.*—10 chests herabole, 22½ cwt., Jeewunram Sudaram.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—35 ba'es grey shirtings, 1,751 pieces, Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
510	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s),	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
1045	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Empress, Piers.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Betes & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
	H. M St. Assaye.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Huron.	
956	Preston, Meffett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H.Huschke&Co	July24
2346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson. & Co.	June 19
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
613	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 20
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Lennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	
	FROM LONDDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
	Enfield, Reed.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Wincklers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
704	Statelie, Barker.	July 3
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aoa.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1250	Orissa (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Outram (s).	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM MELBOURNE.	
896	Summerlee.	July 30
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	Avabhoy, Marr,	
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa.	
600	Aristidei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 11
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
894	Futahool Aziz.	Aug. 26
	Good Success.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1306	Inkermann, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 22
1010	Latona.	
1496	Malta (s), King—P. and S. N. O. Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 10
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
793	Rutland.	
1239	Royal Alfred.	
2035	Red Jacket.	
905	Southern Rights.	
537	Shah Jehan.	Aug. 11
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1429	Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	July 29
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	Aug. 1
	Chimera, Mott.	May 5
657	Elinor Bowden.	
836	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Burt.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 25
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appolina, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 25, *Rajasthan* J. C. Wilson, from Mauritius [illegible]th September.

Barque *City of Peterbrough*, J. Wright, from London 23rd May.

Barque *Uncas*, G. McIntosh, from Newcastle 26th May.

Barque *Marleyburgh*, W. Eastban from Port Natal 12th August.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Tapp, Brigadier T., C.B., Commanding the Garrison, to rejoin, from Poona.

Taylor, Lieut., 56th Regt., on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Fraser, Surgeon J. G., Presidency Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.

Wood, Major T. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Stevens, Lieut. H. C., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Stevens, Lieut and Adjutant G. S., Marine Battalion. on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Stewart, Lieut. H. S., D. D., 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on sick leave, to Poona.

Southey, Captain E., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

McConnell, Assistant Surgeon R. C., Acting Civil Surgeon, to rejoin, to Kotree.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 1ST 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Commitee of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Musjid Bunder to examine and report upon a quantity of Porter landed ex-*Minnehaha* :—

President.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I.

H. M.'s 103rd Regt., will furnish the usual tasters to attend the Committee, conveyance being provided for them by the Commissariat.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1863.

No. 485.—Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Barr, Staff Corps, and Controller of Military Finance, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 486.—Lieutenant E. Kerrich, Staff Corps, Quartermaster and Interpreter H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 487.—Captain W. A. Neale, H. M.'s 3rd Regt. N. L. I., is placed under the orders of the Commissary General for a special duty.

No. 488.—Article 458, Section LI., page 133, Appendix II. Jameson's Code regarding the number of Servants and quantities of Baggage allowed to Troops on board ship, provides for complete Camp Equipage for troops proceeding on Field Service, and is not applicable to officers or men provided with free passage by Coasting or River Steamers, or to cases of ordinary relief, excepting by order from the Quartermaster General of the Army under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The quantities allowed, as a general rule, will be the same as allowed by Railway, viz :—

Servants.

General of Division	10 each.
Brigadier	8 ,,
Field Officer	6 ,,
Captain and Surgeon	4 ,,
Subaltern and Assistant Surgeon	3 ,,
Warrant Officer, Staff Serjeants, European, Indo-Briton, Portuguese or Native Clerk at Salaries above 100 Rupees	1 ,,
Mess, European Regiment	9 ,,
,, Native Regiment	6 ,,
Troops	10 per cent.

BAGGAGE.

Exclusively of the regulated amount of Camp Equipage of Officers on duty, which must be weighed separately, and charged to Government under the special sanction of the Quartermaster General's Department.

	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	or lbs.
General Officers	each 7½	...	,, 600
Brigadiers	,, 6¼	...	,, 500
Field Officers	,, 5	...	,, 400
Captain, Surgeons, Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons.	As allowed free by the Company to first class passengers.		
Native Officers, Warrant Officers, Head Guides, European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese on Salaries of Rupees 100 per mensem and upwards, Regimental Schoolmasters, Assistant Schoolmasters, Serjeant Majors and Quartermaster Serjeants of European and Native Regiments, Troop Serjeants Major, Brigade Serjeants and Battery Staff Serjeant with Troops and Companies of Artillery, European and Native	Each 2	...	,, 164
Second and Private Guides, and Native and other Clerks	,, 1	...	,, 82
European Soldiers	,, ...	39½	,, 81
Families of European Soldiers	,, ...	19½	,, 40
Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File, and Families and authorised Followers, public and private	,, ...	19½	,, 40
Regimental Mess, European or Native Regiment	,, ...	...	,, 1,000

3. On Field Service, or when accommodation cannot be supplied without public inconvenience, Officers are to be restricted to the number of servants given below :—

General of Division	6
Brigadier	5
Field Officer	4
Captain and Surgeon	2
Subaltern and Assistant Surgeon	1
Troops (as may be absolutely necessary).	

4. Officers travelling without Troops will make their own arrangements and obtain re-imbursement from Government under the provisions of G. O. No. 459 of 9th instant.

5. Passages for Detachments of Troops will be arranged in the same manner as passages by Railway, on requisitions signed by the Officer charged with the duty of providing passage, who should keep the Agents of private Companies informed that Government will not be responsible for the freight of any persons or baggage in excess of the requisitions.

6. The number of followers must be stated in the requisition. The amount of baggage allowed free to each passenger by the Rules of the vessel must be deducted from the total demand specified in the body of the requisition, and the balance should be shown in a certificate on the reverse side, signed by the Commanding Officer, who is responsible that more than is allowed by Government, or more than he has with him, be not entered.

7. The Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army will supply Forms of Requisitions to those who need them.

8. Officers entitled to free passage to Aden or China, if unaccompanied by Troops, G. G. O. No. 355 of 1862, dated 30th May 1862. will be allowed the amount of passage money charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company for a first class passage from Bombay to the point of debarkation, and make their own arrangements for passage.

9. Such Officers, on application at the Quartermaster General's Office in Bombay, will be furnished with two Certificates, one as a Voucher for their passage money for presentation at the Pay Office, the other to be presented at the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's Office as a Voucher for their claim to the extra baggage allowed to Government passengers.

10. Such Officers will also be allowed servants according to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Order, and the charge on their account will be recoverable by the Officers from Government on Certificate of the number actually embarked.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1863.

No. 489.—Lieut. A. T. Spens, Staff Corps, attached to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 490.—Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Sattara, vice Assistant Surgeon Cook, M.D., appointed to act as Superintendent at Mahableshwur.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1863.

No. 491.—The words "all sums belonging to Regimental Funds" in G. O. No. 351, of 6th July last, intended all such sums applicable to the benefit or amusement of the Soldier, but not the Funds of the Officers' Regimental Mess and Band.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1863.

No. 492.—The provisions of the following Horse Guards' circular, No. 243, of 21st February 1863, with the necessary modification as to the source of supply, are made applicable to the Army in this Presidency :—

"The Secretary of State for War having, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief consented to supply, each Regiment of Infantry not being Rifles or Light Infantry, with a proportion of Azemar's Silent Drums, at the rate of one for every two companies, for the training and practice of Drummers, Officers commanding Regiments and Depots will accordingly be pleased to make the necessary requisitions, in duplicate, to this Department. The introduction of these Silent Drums into the Service will not only afford increased facilities for practice, but will effect a considerable saving in the cost of drum heads. They will be expected to last 12 years, and are to be placed in charge of the Drum Major, who will be responsible for their proper preservation.

"In the event of their being lost or destroyed, the cost of replacing them will be 15 Shillings."

No. 493.—With reference to Articles 25 to 29, Section XVII Jameson's Code, Appendix III., page 47, it is notified that when from any cause the actual value of Soldier's necessaries destroyed cannot be correctly ascertained, a Statement is to be drawn up by the officer commanding the Company or Detachment to which the men claiming compensation belong, showing the estimated value at the time of loss, according to the best of his belief after careful inquiry, to enable Committees to submit their recommendations as the amount to be allowed.

No. 494 of 1863.—With reference to G. O. No. 475, of 17th instant, Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick is appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Captain C. F. Keays.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 30th September 1863.

With reference to G. O. C. of the 5th instant, pensioned 1st Class Schoolmaster P. Brett, will report himself to the Officer Commanding the General Depot with a view to his being provided with a passage to Europe at an early opportunity.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Ensign F. T. Ebden, General List attached to 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

28*th Foot.*—Lieut. E. Brett, from 14th September to 14th October 1863, in extension to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Steward J. D. Thompson, attached to 14th Brig. R. A., from 20th September to 19th October, 1863 to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to the Malabar Coast.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. M. Baumgartner, Brigade Major Neemuch, from 1st to 31st October 1863, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Royal Artillery 18*th Brigade.*—Lieut. Colonel T. Biggs, from 9th November 1863 to 12th January 1864, in extension.

3*rd Dragoon Guards.*—Major J. Miller, 8th August 1863 to 12th May 1864, at the recommendation of Medical Board.

106*th Foots.*—Major W. M. S. Bolton, from 1st August to 7th December 1863, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

95*th Foot.*—Lieut. M. Robinson, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before Medical Board.

106*th Foot.*—Brevet Colonel R. W. Leith, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before Medical Board.

These Officers are not avaible for duty with Troops and will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1863.

The Office of Marine Draftsman is abolished from this date.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1863.

No. 57.—The following promotions are confirmed :—

Messrs. O. J. Fisher, F. White, and Thomas Nancarrow, Probitionary Pilots in the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Ports Department, to be promoted to 3rd Class Pilots from the 1st instant,

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1863.

No. 58.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Lieutenant G. B. Hewitt, late Indian Navy, to the Command of the Gun Boat *Hugh Rose*, from the 17th July 1863.

Mr. Charles King, of the *Ajdaha*, to be 1st Officer of the Gun Boat *Hugh Rose*, from the 17th July 1863.

Mr. D. Kennelly, Assistant Dock Master, to the command of the *Semiramis* for special duty, without prejudice to his appointment as Assistant Dock Master, from the 21st July 1863.

Mr. John Robert to be 2nd Officer of the *Semiramis*, from the 21st July 1863.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 1.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Playfair is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent at Zanzibar.

Mr. H. Rassam and Lieutenant G. R. Goodfellow are respectively confirmed in their appointments of First and Second Assistants to the Political Resident at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sukkaram Bullal Mahajunee, Karbharee to Her Highness the Ranee of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant F. J. Wise, of the 26th Regt. N. I., to be Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish and Adjutant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps, vice Lieutenant Daniel.

Lieutenant W. F. F. Waller, V. C., 25th Regt. N. I., to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sattara.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Khunderao Chimonrao, Translator and Interpreter (Appellate Side,) in succession to Mr. Nanabhai Hurridas.

Mr. Shamrao Bhasker, fifth Translator and Interpreter (Original Side).

Mr. Trimbuckrao Bapujee Mayadeva, Translator and Interpreter (Appellate Side).

Mr. Harrichund Shamrao, Translator and Interpreter (Appellate Side.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Order of Government, dated 26th June 1863, cancelling Ensign R. P. Simpson's appointment as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, made on the 22nd May 1863, took effect from the 11th July following.

Mr. S. Muller, Assistant Conservator of Forests was allowed leave of absence for three months, from 16th March to 16th June 1863, under Section V of the Old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. M Salmon to act as Extra First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

M. C. Jones is appointed to act as Foreman of the Bombay Mint, During the absence of Mr. Hodgart on medical certificate in England.

Mr. G. Foggo is appointed a Director of the Government Savings Bank in the room of Mr. J. A. Baumbach, who has resigned that Office.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. V. Ward performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Poona, and in charge of the Ex-Ameers of Sind, from 1st August to 4th September 1863, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, assumed charge of his duties on the 12th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. Manson, R. E., is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer, and placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapoor, for employment in the Kalladghee districts.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. LeMessurier, R.E., to act as Executive Engineer of Ahmednuggur.

Captain T. D. Ker, employed on special duty in North Canara, is allowed six weeks' leave of absence on private affairs, from the date of his leaving Karwar.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, from the 1st October 1863.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend M. M. Ross, Acting Senior Chaplain, and the Reverend D. Macpherson, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are permitted to exchange stations, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Colvin on furlough to Europe, the former to Poona, and the latter to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay for the time being is appointed to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by Act XXI. of 1858, for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships and of Steam vessels intended to convey passengers on coasting voyages.

Government Notifications.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

No. 10.

The particular attention of Heads of Departments and Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries, is requested to the following Extract from a Circular, No. 4541, dated 18th September 1863, issued by the Government of India :—

"In framing the Budget Estimate, the following Rules should be strictly observed :—

"1. The Revenues and Receipts which come under the Budget classification, estimated to be received within the year, should appear as the Income of the year, and those only.

"2. The Disbursements which come under the Budget classification, estimated to be paid within the year, should in like manner appear as the Expenditure of the year, and those only.

"3. Both Receipts and Disbursements should include arrears of past years, estimated to be received or paid within the ensuing year.

"4. The full sanctioned scale for all fixed charges, payable within the year, should be provided, as sufficient for all ordinary payments of current and past years charges, including acting allowances.

"5. The Government of India will receive the Budget Estimates from the several Local Governments in the full belief that they contain, in respect to salaries' establishments, and allowances of a fixed character, provision only for charges fully and formally sanctioned in the Financial Department of the Government of India.

"6. It is therefore incumbent upon the Treasury Officers, Heads of Departments, and Officers of Account, to guard carefully against the inclusion of any unauthorized expenditure.

"7. The Local Governments should obtain the necessary sanction to all administrative change, or reforms involving alterations in the scale of expenditure, some time before the preparation of the Budget Estimate, so as to enable the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General to make provision for them in their respective Estimates.

"8. In regard to unfixed or contingent charges, the Estimates should, as a general rule, provide for the average actual expenditure of the last three years. If less will be required, the reduction should be made. If more, a full explanation must be furnished in justification. There should be no Reserves irrespective of the necessary provision for Contingent charges.

"9. In no case should *net* Receipts or *net* Charges appear in the Budget Estimate, but the whole of the Receipts should be exhibited to credit, and the whole of the charges to debit.

"10. The expected cost of Stores from England should not be included in the body of the Estimate but should be shown in a separate note at the foot of each Departmental abstract.

"11. For Stores in Stock, the cost of which has already been charged against the Revenues of former years, no fresh charge should be made against Departments.

"12. Stores to be purchased in India within the year, should be estimated for by the Departments requiring them.

"13. The total cost of all Public Establishments should be exhibited as charges of the Departments for which they are primarily employed, except in cases in which a contrary course, *i. e.* a division of the cost between departments, has been specifically directed."

2. Under the foregoing Rules it will be observed, that no charges whatever of a fixed character, which have not been fully and formally sanctioned by the Government of India, are to be included in future Budget Estimates, and that when the estimated contingent expenditure exceeds the average actual charges of the past three years, a full explanation in justification thereof must be furnished.

3. Special care will be requisite in estimating the expenditure under the headings "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements" and "Allowances to District and Village Officers."

4. The amounts expected to be received within the year, and *not* those due for the year, will have to be included in the Budget Estimates under the heading "Tributes and Contributions an account of Contingents from Native States," and the same rule applies to all Revenues and Receipts without exception.

GOVIN C. DUTT, Offg. 1st Assistant,
for Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
Bombay Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 29th September 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11.

The Government of India having been pleased to revise their orders with respect to Budgets of Local Funds, Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries are requested to adopt the following Form for their future Estimates in reference to such Funds.

The whole of the Receipts and Expenditure of each Fund should be shown in the Budget. In no case should *Net* Receipts, or *Net* Charges be exhibited therein.

Every Fund, for the administration of which the Local Government is responsible, whether derived from local cesses, or from private endowments, is to be included in the Local Fund Budgets, which should be rendered on third paper, and by the 15th November annually.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE ACTING COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain M. A. Haig, Settlement Officer, Kurrachee Collectorate, is appointed an additional Member of the Kotree Municipality.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 22nd Sept. 1863.

Messrs. Rustomjee Merwanjee, Mahomed Pattlia, and Kurmchund, are appointed Members of the Municipal Commisson of Kotree in the Kurrachee Collectorate, to fill vacancies.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 23rd Sept. 1863.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officer has authority to exercise the powers specified against his name, in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lieutenant C. M. Griffith, Deputy Magistrate, Kurrachee. Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, with power to commit to the Court of Session and High Court of Bombay.

HENRY GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.
Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 24th Sept. 1863.

Sporting.

AT a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Poona Races, on Thursday the 24th instant, it was decided that the following should be the Prospectus for the Deccan Monsoon Meeting of 1864.

1st Day, Tuesday, 6th September 1864

1ST RACE.—*The Poona Derby.* Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age.—1½ miles.

Entrance 5 G. M.	if entered and named by		1st May.
,, 10 G. M.	do.	do.	1st July.
,, 15 G. M.	do.	do.	1st Aug.

when the Race will be finally closed.

2ND RACE.—*The Grand Stand Selling Stakes.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 50, if entered and named by 1st June, 100 Rupees if entered and named by 1st August, when the Race will be finally closed. For all horses. 1000 Rupees to carry 10st. 7lbs. 7lbs. to be deducted for every 100 Rupees. R. C.

3RD RACE.—*The Galloway Maiden Stakes.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. For all Maiden Galloways, 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. 1½ miles. To close and name 1st September. 5 G. M. if entered and named by 1st June.

4TH RACE.—*A Tattoo Race.* Rs. 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all Tattoos, 13 hands and under. Catch weights ¾ a mile.

2nd Day. Thursday 8th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*The Dealer's Plate* of Rs. 400. For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1864, and purchased from the stables of the following Donors :—

Aga Mahomed Bauker.
Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerajee & Co.
Sorabjee Dadabhoy Suntook.
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee.

Weight for age. The winner of the *Poona Derby* 5lbs extra. No penalty for professionals. 2 miles.

Entrance 5 G. M.	if entered and named by		1st May.
,, 10 G. M.	do.	do.	1st July.
,, 20 G. M.	do.	do.	1st Aug.

when the Race will be finally closed.

2ND RACE.—*The Poona European Merchants' Plate* of Rs.—1½ miles. Maiden Horses landed subsequently to 1st September 1862, allowed in Bombay 5lbs. The winner of a Race before the meeting to carry 3lbs. for each race won up to 9lbs. Winner of the *Derby* 5lbs. extra. Weight for age.

Entrance Rs. 75	if entered and named by		1st May.
,, 150	do.	do.	1st Aug.

when the Race will be finally closed.

3RD RACE—*The Whim.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance 75 Rupees. For all horses. R. C. To close and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—*The Charger Stakes.* Rupess 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 50. For all Chargers, the *bonafide* property of Mounted Officers. ¾ mile. 10½ stone. To be ridden by Officers.

3rd Day, Saturday, 10th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.* Rupees 500. For all Maiden Arabs. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby 7lbs extra. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. to close and name 1st June 1864, but horses may enter until 1st Sept, upon double stakes and forfeit. Three horses, from different stables, to start, or the *Purse* will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—*Poona St. Leger.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Horses. Weight for age. 1½ miles.

Entrance 2 G. M.	if entered and named by		1st May.
,, 5 G. M.	do.	do.	1st July.
,, 10 G. M.	do.	do.	1st Aug.

when the Race will be finally closed.

3RD RACE.—*The Welter.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 10½ stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders 1½ miles. To close and name on 1st August.

4TH RACE.—*The Selling Stakes.* Rupees 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight according to declared value. 1000 Rs. to carry 11 stone. 7lbs. deducted for every 100 Rs. below that value. 1 mile. Horses to enter and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold by public auction : any excess on declared value to go to Race Fund.

4th Day, Tuesday, 13th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse* of Rupees 500 For all Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 15 G. M. Entrance. 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and name 1st June 1864; but horses may enter until 1st September, upon double stakes and forfeit. Three horses, from different owners, to start or the *Purse* will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—*The Galloway Plate.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1½ miles. To close and name on 15th August. Half entrance if entered and named by 1st May.

3RD RACE.—*Bombay Merchant's Purse.* 1000 Rupees. For all horses. Weight for age. 2 miles.

Entrance 5 G. M.	if entered by		1st May,
,, 10 G. M.	do.		1st July.
,, 15 G. M.	do.		1st Aug.

when the Race will be finally closed.

4TH RACE.—*Dapooree Stakes.* 200 Rupees from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. For all Horses 13-3 and under 1½ stone. 7lbs. deducted for every inch under. 1 mile. Winner of *Galloway Plate* on 4th day excluded.

5th Day, Thursday, 15th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*Sweepstakes* of Rs. 300. For all horses. 9 stone. 1½ miles. No penalty on professionals. Nominations to be taken on 1st May, and horses named the day before the Race. H. F.

2ND RACE.—*Forced Handicap.* Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Winners during the Meeting. 3. G. M. for each Race won. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—*The Beaten Handicap.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses beaten during the Meeting. R. C.

4TH RACE.—*The Garrison Stakes.* 300 Rs. from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses, the property of Officers of Poona, Kiree and Dapoorie. 1 mile. 10 stone. Gentlemen riders.

RULES.

The Stewards will be guided by Byculla Rules, as far as possible, with the exceptions named; their decisions, however, on all points, will be final, with no appeal thereupon. They have power to postpone the Races on account of the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to each succeeding appointed Race day.

No horse to be allowed to start unless the owner has subscribed Rs. 50 to the Fund : Tattoo, Little Hacks, and Races for untrained horses, excepted, in which case the subscription must not have been less than Rupees 20. In case of Confederacies, each Confederate will subscribe the above amounts. All winners to pay a course fee of Rs. 10 for each race won. All other horses or tattoos Rs. 5 for the Meeting.

Rupees 5 will be charged each owner of horses as a weighing fee.

A horse walking over to pay 1 G. M. to Forced Handicap. Winners of Pony Stakes, Chargers, and Dapoorie Stakes are not to be counted as Winners for Forced Handicap.

In Selling Stakes, the price for which a horse is sold must be paid within 24 hours. The Newmarket Rules, regarding Selling Stakes, to be enforced.

In those Races in which it is not especially provided that riders are to be gentlemen, English professionals will carry 3 lbs. extra. No penalty on natives. The term "gentlemen riders" to be restricted to European officers of the Military, Naval, or Civil Services, and Members of the Byculla, Madras, or Calcutta Clubs, or Honorary Members of any Regimental Mess in the Presidency. There will be no penalty for professionals in the Races for His Highness Aga Khan's Purse. Winners of Lotteries to pay Rupees 10 to Race Fund.

The winners of 1½ miles Sweepstakes (5th Day) will not carry extra weight for Winners' Handicap same day, on account of being the winner of 1½ miles Sweepstakes.

When Maidens are nominated for the 1st time, they must be duly described with age, marks &c., otherwise the nomination will not stand good.

¼ inch will be allowed for *bona-fide* shoes or plates.

When an English horse runs as a Maiden, the names of the sire or dam must be given once.

The hours of noon and 2 o'clock to be substituted for those of 4 and 5 o'clock in Rule 28. It is to be clearly understood, with regard to those races which are declared to be closed previous to the meeting, that owners of horses are to declare by 2 o'clock the day before the Race or not.

It is to be understood that unless, or otherwise specified, all Races are closed by 12 o'clock the day before the Race.

Horses will be aged at the Grand Stand on 2nd May, at 6 A. M.

For the Charger Stakes owners of Charges must produce certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly on parade.

By order,
G. SMITH, Secretary.

Poona, 24th September 1863.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 30.

Letters to the Editor.

"LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST."

SIR,—I read in your to-day's issue that you have been carried away by the *Reformer's* article in the issue that reached Bombay only yesterday; but I fear both you and your contemporary have created only a mountain out of a mole. I addressed copies of my errata sheet both to the *Indian Field* and the *Indian Reformer* some time past; the first has, as you must have seen from the last issue at hand, received his copy and the second does not seem to have received any; or else he would have seen that he had no reason for complaint. I have already addressed a correspondence to the *Times of India*, answering the *Reformer* in an exhaustive manner; but as I have no rough copy of the correspondence with me, I am unable to send to you one upon the subject for your satisfaction. Both you and the *Indian Reformer* seem to suppose that I ought to have made some mention of the *Reformer's* strictures upon me in my letter to the *Field*. The latter was *particular* in his remarks against me and was yet not disposed to cry me down; but his missionary brother was only too general in his criticism and cried me down *in toto*. How can you expect me to reply to such remarks? Besides, would it not have been out of taste to mix up the *Reformer's* remarks with those of the *Field* in my letter to the last. Certainly it would be presuming too much upon the kindness of the Editor, to encroach upon the columns of the *Field* with a reply to the *Reformer's* strictures.

In conclusion, you will allow me to inform you that the *Reformer's* expose in the last issue at hand is perfectly unnecessary and that *acknowledgments have been made* in the errata sheet where they have been necessary. If the post has not forwarded a copy of it addressed to the journal, I am not responsible for this mismanagement,—your's truly,

FRAMJI BOMANJI.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Madras on the 25th, September, the wife of Major Robert Dobble of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Surat, on the 29th of September, by the Revd. J. M. Hughes, A.M., W. G. Pedder, Esq., B.A., Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late Exeter College Oxford, eldest son of the Revd. W N. Pedder, Vicar of Clevedon Somerset, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of Captain C. J. Pressott, H. M.'s Staff Corps—No Cards.

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 28th September, by the Revd. G. L. Fenton, Thomas Nowell, to Frances Ellen Benson.

At Arcot, on the 22nd September, Captain A. H. Cooke, 21st Regt. N. I., to Charlotte Harriette, daughter of the late Captain John William Ramsey, 44th Regt. N. I., No Cards.

DEATHS.

On the 21st, September at Tellicherry, Charlotte Amelia the second daughter of Mr. P. G. Vanspall, aged 18 years, 7 months and 17 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Secunderabad, on the 20th September, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon F. O. B. Wither.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR — OCTOBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	5d. 0h.	12.3m. A.M.
New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33.2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 39m.	5 5.	5 47	2 3	2 23	Date 30th September. Time—9h. 0m. 1s.7
Sat.	3	Twilight ends at 7h.	5 52	5 46	2 41	3 3	
Sun.	4	18th Sunday aft. Try. Mercury rises at 6h.	5 52	5 45	3 25	3 49	
Mon.	5	34m. A.M.	5 53	5 45	4 16	4 47	
Tues.	6	Faith V., and M.	5 53	5 44	5 23	6 4	
Wed.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	6 44	7 24	
Thur	8	Mercury sets at 5.40.	5 53	5 42	8 4	8 38	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 2nd.—London University opened, 1828.
Saturday 3rd.—Charuker plundered and burnt, 1642.
Sunday 4th.—Lally took Arcot, 1758.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.
Monday 5th.—Lord Cornwalls died, 1805.
Tuesday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Wednesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace with America 1783.
Thursday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 23
AGRA	Sept. 24	LAHORE	Sept. 19
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Sept. 26
BANGALORE	Sept. 25	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept. 12	MEERUT	Sept. 25
CALCUTTA	Sept. 22	OUDH	Sept. 19
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Sept. 18	PENANG	Sept. 7
DELHI	Sept. 20	RANGOON	Sept. 8
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug 29	SINGAPORE	Sept. 5

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

WE are glad to notice that the Grand Jury, who have been serving at the present Sessions, and the Chief Justice agree in an opinion, which we should think must now be universal, that numbers of trumpery cases are brought up to these Sessions, from time to time,—cases which Magistrates of Police are quite competent to deal with, if they only had the requisite authority conferred upon them.

Along with this necessary change from the existing state of affairs, we would strongly advocate the appointment of public prosecutors, who should have power to appoint a limited number of deputies to carry on work in our various criminal courts, which is now for the most part neglected, or left to be carried out by private individuals, whose inducement to action may sometimes spring from a disinterested desire to serve the public, though we fear it is not to be denied that they are oftener influenced, on account of injuries, real or imaginary, which they have sustained, by a passion for revenge.

All over the civilized world except in England, public prosecutors exist; and in England now, by the allowances made to attorneys, who take prosecutions up, partly made good from local funds, partly from the public treasury, something of the good effect of having public prosecutors is attained, though in the informal and compromising way, which pervades so many English Institutions. But in Bombay there is nothing even of this imperfect kind; and no one can blame our Magistrates that good cases are often sent up in so imperfect a way as to ensure their failure, and bad ones are sent up, such as never would go, if proper inquiry were made into the circumstances of them by competent public officers such as the Lord Advocate of Scotland or his Deputies, or the local Procurator Fiscals, of whom there are so many, and so much to the public advantage, in that country.

Our Magistrates should be, as they are, Judges, not prosecutors. They do all that they ought to do; and do it very well. But there are frequent failures of justice amongst us notwithstanding; and the remedy for that is, first, to give Magistrates more power, —also, we should say, more pay : and secondly to have the business of prosecuting, which they are in a manner now obliged to undertake, transferred to public officers, who should be charged with that special duty and no other, and then the Magistrates would be only Judges, what only, they ought to be.

IT must have been a surprise to many both in England and in Bombay, to meet with the statement, in the very interesting article on Sir George Lewis in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*,—that Sir George had been offered the Government of Bombay in 1853, immediately after the formation of Lord Aberdeen's ministry. Sir George Lewis had held a subordinate office in Lord John Russell's ministry when it broke up in February 1852, and in the coalition between the Whigs and Peelites under Lord Aberdeen at the commencement of the following year, no place, amongst so many candidates with more of political influence but not of higher political claims, could be found for him. It is curious to note also—the very characteristic manner in which he considered the proposal when made to him, and the grounds of his refusal. "India is an interesting field, especially at the present moment but it would have cut short a great many threads which I have begun to spin. I therefore remain constant to the *Edinburgh Review* and am just about bringing out another number." It is to be feared the active political life which he led from the time of his appointment to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer two years afterwards, must have stopped the spinning of his "many threads," as effectually as the Governorship of Bombay would have done—but few will doubt that the choice which rejected a lucrative appointment as a subordinate Administrator in India, to pursue his own plans and take his place in the first rank of our leading statesmen, when the time came, was a very wise one.

England could have fallen back on any number of men of Lord Elphinstone's quality, (who got the appointment on the occasion of Sir George Lewis' refusal) for a Bombay Governor; but scholarly, accomplished statesmen of the Lewis type, are rare indeed. Though Sir George Lewis would have found much to interest him in India, he belonged to the school of statesmen that set little value on India as a possession to England. He held that the commercial advantages of our Indian connexion, were as likely to accrue to us were we independent of it—as from our holding it as a conquered dependency. And on political grounds he considered it rather a source of weakness than of strength. Some of our readers no doubt remember De Tocqueville's remarkable letter in answer to Lady Theresa Lewis, written when the Indian Mutiny was the principal topic in men's minds, in every corner of the civilized world.

The Lady must have been using arguments to De Tocqueville about the comparative uselessness of India to England, with which—though no ordinary person herself—the conversation of her husband may have made her familiar, and the French Philosopher and statesman thus replies ;—"I venture to differ from you when you say that England would not be weakened by the loss of India, and that only a heroic vanity leads you to keep it. Many enlightened Englishmen have said this to me. I never could agree with them. It is true that, as a mere question of money and of physical strength, India costs much more than it brings in, that it forces you to make distant exertions, which may paralyse your force when most wanted near home. I admit all this. Perhaps you had better have hanged Clive, instead of making him a peer. Still I think that the loss of India would greatly lower the position of England. I could give many reasons. I shall be satisfied with one.

Nothing under the sun is so wonderful as the conquest, and still more the Government of India by the English. Nothing so fixes the eyes of mankind on the little island, of which the Greeks never heard even the name Do you believe Madame that a nation after having filled this vast place in the imagination of the whole human race, can safely withdraw from it. I do not. I believe that England obeys an instinct not only heroic, but wise, when already possessing India, she resolves at any price whatever to keep it. I add that I am convinced that she will keep it though perhaps, on less favorable conditions."

We may easily conceive the interest with which Sir George Lewis scanned the contents of this remarkable letter addressed to his wife : but the arguments do not appear to have impressed him very deeply. In truth, the great Frenchman appeals to the one noble faculty in which Lewis was deficient, the imaginative one, and in the great speech which he delivered in Parliament only a few months afterwards, on the bill for abolishing the Government of the East India Company, the greatest he ever made, one does not detect in his formidable utilitarian arguments, a single trace of the far reaching views of the imaginative and philosophical Frenchman.

THOSE of our readers who take an interest in the administration of justice in the Mofussil, may probably remember that it is about a year since we noticed the "Reports of Cases decided by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut." The reason of this, of course is, that when the late Sudder Adawlut became merged in the High Court of Judicature, it was resolved to discontinue the publication of such Reports. Why this was done does not clearly appear, and we have often heard Mofussil friends ask what advantage can be derived from this. Now there seems to us to be strong reasons why the old plan should be again adopted.

We should like the publication of these Reports to be revived, in order that the mistakes of the Judges and Magistrates of all grades should be brought to light. For the public have the greatest interest in knowing how our native fellow subjects are treated, whether those who deal out justice to them, do so having a clear and proper understanding of the laws. We have recently had a new Penal Code, and a new Code of Criminal Procedure, and he will be a bold man who will venture to say that there are not sections and important ones too, about the exact meaning of which there can be no doubt. Considering the number of offenders daily tried in this Presidency, these sections must constantly be coming up, and how is the Judge to know whether the meaning be correct, which perhaps after long deliberation and doubting, he attached to them. He has commentaries on the Penal Code, but they are not authoritative, and differ on important points. But were the publication of the reports continued, he might easily refer to them, and might find in them a decision concerning the exact point about which he was in doubt. And though it was certainly very far from agreeable to any gentleman, to find the Sudder declaring, that he seemed quite ignorant of the law which he professed to administer, and to have this published for the information of all who chose to read the Reports; yet the effect on him must have been good, and in time the result would have been, that such gross mistakes would not be committed. Thus the most unpleasant (though as our readers many remember the most amusing), part of the resolutions passed by the Sudder or High Court, would have been soon got rid of, and we should have looked for reports of cases involving often real difficulties, the solution of which would have been of great benefit to the service. We have heard various members of it declare, that they had derived more profit often from reading these reports where errors of others were exposed, and the reasons shewn, than from reading pages of dry law books. And what is the case now? To be sure the feelings of people are spared. They have not the pain of knowing that their errors are known to many; but neither have they the pleasure of knowing why their decisions were reversed. For what the better is a person of knowing, that so and so Judges of the High Court, have been pleased to reverse and annul the sentences passed by him, sentences which may have caused him much thought, when he is not told how to decide similar cases in future?

But there is another way in which the publication of these Reports would do good. We hear from all quarters that the number of cases has greatly increased of late. In Bombay, according to the Acting Chief Magistrate, this is the case, and we see no reason to doubt what we have heard, that in the Mofussil where formerly many complaints were withdrawn which cannot be so dealt with, under the new Criminal Procedure Code, the amount of work is in some cases nearly, if not quite double what it was not long ago. If it be so or even if the above proportion be incorrect, if the work be increased, we can easily believe that Assistant Collectors and Magistrates in charge of several Districts must have enough of work on hand, to prevent them from having time, even if they had inclination after a day's work, for reading books connected with law. Such a person, however he may desire to do his work thoroughly and conscientiously, and however much and well he may have

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studied at first, will find that in time he is in need of rubbing up his legal knowledge. In his case there is no healthy competition, for even if he have professed lawyers engaged on either side, usually they know little enough of their work, and a dispute as to the reception of evidence, for instance, in almost every Mofussil court is an unknown thing. Except in the case of appeals they do not know what others are doing, and what they are doing is equally unknown to others. And in the case of appeals even when an inferior receives a wigging from his superior, he does not always find his knowledge of law principles much improved. But if every month he had placed in his hands a Report, which he was to read, containing the opinions of those who are supposed to be the best Judges in the land concerning cases of all kinds, and to which he could at any time refer, then would he have no excuse for forgetting his former knowledge.

If then there be any advantage in knowing what others are doing, what decisions are confirmed, and what are reversed, by the Highest Court of Appeal, and the reasons of every resolution, and if it be well that in our public offices there should be authoritative books of reference containing such decisions, let the publication of these reports be recommenced. We do not believe that any one in authority now would wish these reports unpublished on the ground of sparing the feelings of gentlemen whose decisions may be upset, and otherwise their publication would be a boon to those concerned in the administration of justice in Criminal cases in the Mofussil. And in another view of the matter, the unfortunate wretch who may have been condemned to, and suffered a month's rigorous imprisonment would not be much consoled, were he to hear while after being released on the expiry of the period for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned, that his conviction had been declared illegal, and the sentence been reversed. Any means then by which the numbers of such cases would be diminished, should be at once adopted, and not the least of these is that by which our English reading Judicial officers of all grades are monthly informed, what decisions have been reversed, and the reasons for such reversals.

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

VI.—DRESS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Sir R. Martin,—is of opinion that enormous improvements might be made in the military dress, and that it is most important to determime what is the best covering for the head.* Thinks flannel should be generally worn both day and night, as a protection from sudden changes of temperature. The soldier in India carries from 40 to 60 rounds of ammunition, but the knapsack is conveyed in carts. The march is usually at night.

Mr. A. Stewart,—thinks alterations in the dress are very desirable. The metal helmet should never be worn in India. Neglect in this respect is apt to induce sun-stroke. Wicker helmets and shakos are now being introduced. Considers the constant use of flannel highly important; also loose summer clothing. Thinks a double felt helmet the best, with inner chamber and air holes, and having quilted flannel covers with curtains for protection from the sun.

Dr. Rennie,—considers that all weight should be sustained from the shoulders. Sun-stroke is often induced by the action of tight belts impeding the action of the viscera.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gall,—thinks the cloth tunic admirably adapted for 10 months in the year; in hot months a canvass frock is worn, and a wicker helmet is now worn. Approves of flannel next to skin. A light turban over the felt cap or helmet is useful to keep off the sun. The hussar boot is preferable to trousers and Wellingtons. A light waterproof cloak with hood would be serviceable.†

Dr. McLennan,—suggests that red flannel shirts might be substituted for cotton. The coat could not always be worn over it. For the head lightness is of less importance than protection from the sun.

Dr. Colvin Smith,—approves the dress recently introduced,—a dust coloured dress without a stock, and a covered wicker helmet. The flannel used is too hard and hot; would have a lighter kind. Soldiers do not like flannel. Would recommend the wearing of a cummerbund, even more than a cholera belt.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys,—recommends the adoption of double ventilating helmets (weight being of minor importance, if ventilation is free) and gives three models of different kinds. The exterior should be bright to resist, by reflection, the sun's rays, the interior capable of being loosened or made tight to any shaped head by the turn of a screw, and protection afforded both for the eyes and for the neck. Cane-work perhaps the best foundation. A proper hat would save numbers of lives. Soft flannel should be universally worn, and a loose tunic or curtain to protect the spine should be suspended a few inches from the back.

Colonel Greathed,—considers the present dress excellent, and can suggest no improvement. It consists of a khakee tunic and trousers, with no stock except in cold weather, and a helmet of wicker work. English boots are used. A greater number of sizes might be made with advantage. They are now always taken to pieces and remade, to fit the men at their own expense. But they marched well. Has seen 40 or 50 men after a march go out shooting the whole day, and begin again next morning. There should be a halt after the first half hour to enable the men to adjust their shoes, which is one of the most important halts of the day.‡ Has marched 300 miles without men with one straggler on the line.

Dr. Bird,—considers that woollen should be worn next the skin by the soldiers, as much injury arises from throwing off clothing, and getting chilled after violent exercise. Such fabrics as are made in Scotland are better and cheaper than flannel, which shrinks. There should be a coloured cotton dress for hot weather. The wicker helmet, with a white cover, is the best head dress. The cummerbund is very useful.

Brigadier.-Gen. Russell,—objects to the infantry shako as not protecting the temples and back of the neck, and so hard that if not constantly in use it cannot be got on the head. The soldier does not care what weight is on his head, and generally fills his shako with something. The helmet now issued is better. Every man should have a cummerbund instead of belt or braces. The great coat does not turn off the water; a shower soaks it through. A better cloth would be cheaper in the end, and more conducive to health. The trousers are too small, and of thick, hard, woolleny material. Tweed or tartan would be better. The stock should be discontinued. Would not recommend knickerbocker leggings. The soldier must be dressed not only for service, but to walk the bazaars. The natives make comfortable shoes, which the men always wear, except in wet weather, when they are glad to put on their ammunition boots. Never found more than five or six men who could not be called fitted from the sizes of the latter sent out. As the sea voyage spoils the stitches, they are generally re-sewn.

Mr. Bishop,—considers the superiority of the knapsack invented by Mr. Berington over that commonly in use to be clearly demonstrated by the fact that, when properly adjusted to the figure of the man, the weight is felt only on the shoulders, whereas in the old pack the strain is chiefly upon the lower part of the back. The new knapsack having its axis resting on the transverse plane of the body, it is not necessary for the wearer to bend forward, as he must with that in ordinary use, to compensate for the weight behind. The arms also are quite unimpeded. It does not interfere with the action of the chest. If any such inconvenience has been felt, it probably arose from the manner of adjustment. An instructor would be necessary at first to explain to the men how it should be adjusted. The waist or ammunition belt, also invented by Mr. Berington, enables a man to carry a greater weight with more ease. It fits nicely on the brim of the pelvis, by which greater freedom is obtained for the trunk.

Serjeant-Major Walker,—has heard no complaints in reference to the clothing. The khakee dress is most suitable for Indian service, the men often make it for themselves. Flannel shirts and belts are generally worn. The ammunition boot is the best for India. The blue trousers are liked from being easily washed. Canvass leggings are advantageous for drill, and on the march. The best head dress was the Kilmarnock forage cap with padded calico cover and turban fastened round it; it was sword proof, and made a good pillow at night. The wicker helmet, though cooler, is awkward and not so suited for actual service. The stock is discontinued in India, nor is the knapsack used as a general rule. The present equipment is as good as well could be.

Dr. Dempster,—considers that as the variations of temperature between early morning and noon are so great, that both warm and light clothing are requisite on the same day. The thermometer is often 38° or 40° in the morning, and 70° or 80° at two o'clock. The neck especially in such seasons should be perfectly free. If flannel has not previously been worn, it may be dispensed with on arrival in India, but after several years' residence, the system being more sensitive, a light flannel shirt will be a safeguard. The flannel supplied to the soldier is too coarse and irritating; improvement in this respect is desirable.

VII.—REGIMENTAL DUTIES.

Sir R. Martin,—thinks the regulations as to drill are good and pretty uniform. Recruits generally arrive in robust health, probably too plethoric for the climate. They should be drilled before going out, and be about 23 years old. They should be exempted from over-exertion for the first year after arrival. The saving of life would more than repay the additional cost. There is no furlough for the men; the officers alone get sick leave and furlough, the latter has recently been extended to non-commissioned officers. Regiments generally remain about 15 years in India. There is not much difference in the age of the men of the two services. Recruits on arrival should be sent to head quarters at once.

Colonel Swatman,—stated that at gun-fire, probably five in the morning, the men go on parade for an hour and a half before breakfast; after breakfast they are wanderers, except that the cleaning of arms occupies some time. They have two hours sentry duty. The roll is called after dark, at gun-fire. Ordinarily about one night in 20 the soldier is on night duty.

Dr. Stewart,—(Surgeon of Warley* Depôt,) considers that many recruits go out to India too young. The usual age is nominally from 20 to 25, but is satisfied many go under 20, representing themselves older than they are.

Mr. A. Stewart,—thinks that drilling should not take place in hot weather; has often observed injurious effects from this; the men break down and the hospitals are filled. From the middle of October till March drill and field days should take place; at other seasons, parades and quiet movements only. Men should be sent out drilled, and not under 20 or 25 years of age. Courts-martial in the hot season, when witnesses, &c., are kept waiting, should invariably be held early in the morning.

Dr. Rennie,—is of opinion that men of strong constitution alone should be sent to India. Recruits are frequently enlisted of weak constitution. None who have not previously served five years should be allowed to embark for India. For this purpose each regiment should have a second battalion, to be called the Indian battalion, into which the best men may be drafted. But, above all things, habits must subsequently be carefully attended to, as eating, drinking, and smoking are the chief causes of premature death in India.

Dr. McLellan,—considers the marches well regulated; 75lbs. of baggage is carried for each man. Recruits should not be too young, not under 21 or 22; 17 is the best age for cadets. Officers only are allowed sick leave from 15 months to three years; the men are only sent home when unfit for service. Thinks the plan of paying officers too highly, for the first six months of leave only, a bad one, as it tends to drive them back before recovery. It would be better to divide the amount over the whole period, and the furlough should be extended to two years. Privates should be superanuated at 40, warrant officers at 50, and commissioned officers at 60, with a dispensing power in exceptional cases.

Dr. Colvin Smith,—thinks the men are often drilled too long, exposing them to the sun; an hour and a half in the morning and an hour in the evening five days in a week, during favourable weather, in the cold season would suffice for made soldiers. There should be little drilling in hot weather; there is guard mounting besides. Fifteen years should be the maximum length of service for men in India, commencing at the age of 21 or 22 (they might still serve at home, the Cape, or Canada). Men are seldom seen above 40. It is the drilling of youths of 17 or 18 on the plains which kills them. They should be drilled in England.

Dr. Maclean,—advises greater attention to regularity. reliefs, and marches, so as to give the shortest possible journey, as the fatigue and exposure greatly predisposes to cholera, insolatio, and other diseases.

Colonel Greathed,—has observed that the men of the Indian European infantry worked better in the sun than the Queen's regiments; has heard as a reason that the recruits were rather older; the man with whom he served where, as a rule, very careful and strictly obeyed orders; there were few exceptions. Can suggest no improvement in the regulations, which should be acted up to with strict attention. The check-roll at night is not often called; the men are on guard 24 hours, and are 13 to 15 nights in bed for one out. There is less fatigue duty than in England, as they have sweepers, cooks, washermen, and water carriers. All other followers were got rid of. Does not think the frequent removal of regiments desirable; it involves much expense to the officers: three years should be the minimum, in which time they may be cleared from debt. European troops do not domesticate by length of residence. It might be unfair to keep a regiment too long at an unhealthy or unpopular station. A change is an advantage in a military view, as a march is a campaign in India. It would be better that recruits should not commence service in India before they are 23, but youths enlist more readily, and we have not men enough to be able to afford to keep them several years at home. They would not enlist for the service generally, but like to have a choice of a regiment. Has seen recruits quite as healthy as old soldiers. After six or eight years' service a man is not so good as he was. Believes the deterioration mainly arises from a life of inaction; this would be improved by gymnasia.

Dr. Bird,—is of opinion that marches should be arranged under medical regulations; they should commence before sunrise, so as to arrive by eight o'clock or earlier in the hot season. Men do not sleep in the day after night marches.

Brig-Gen. Russell,—considers from 19 to 22 the best age for recruits, who should embark so as to arrive in India at the commencement of the cold season, and be sent at once to depôts on the hills for a couple of years, until fully set. This would be far superior to having depots at home; cheaper, with less sickness and debauchery, and no desertion; they would be finer men and longer efficient. At home, diseases of the heart and lungs are contracted by lads from carrying knapsacks, over drilling, and night duty before being fully developed; 23 is quite early enough for full work.

Colonel Campbell,—states that the soldier is much better off in India than at home as far as duty goes, and has nothing to complain of; there is nothing in his ordinary service in the least injurious to health. There is no advantage in frequent changes of station, but if a regiment has suffered much in a place a removal would relieve the men's minds. A march is not injurious, the 52nd marched three months continuously; the men did not suffer, but the removals should be at less distance; *e.g.* this regiment has recently moved from Sealkote to Jhansi. Recruits might begin duty at 20, the length of service depends entirely on the men; some are better after 20 years' service. Men unfit for India might serve in another climate; he would bring home regiments after seven years, sending out no reliefs in the meantime; but rather taking out 1,500 or 1,200, and bringing home whatever were left. Recruits from depôts are sent out, and over the country at enormous expense, do much mischief, and are useless for a year or two in spite of any pervious drill. Condemns the volunteering system entirely as bad; it might be as well to allow those who wished, to volunteer into other regiments, but he would preserve the unity of regiments as much as possible. If 700 came home out of 1,200, they would form a good nucleus. Under this system it would become a point of honour with commanding officers to bring back their regiments as complete and unthinned as possible, and it would be an excellent test as to the effect of the climate and management; the men's interest would remain at home, they would retain an object in life, and there would be fewer married. Men would be more likely to re-enlist if they knew they were coming home, and thus remain in the regiment; 10 years' enlistment is too short, would given a pension after 16 years. Would not allow more married men, nor allow marriage with natives; there is caused great discomfort by being obliged to leave the families behind when a regiment is on service.

Mr. A. Grant,—considers that 10 years is a fair time for service abroad; would advocate frequent removals from unhealthy stations, but not from healthy ones, on account of the expense; the troops should be grouped in healthy stations, where they may remain several years without injury.

Colonel Durand,—does not think the service unpopular among soldiers in India. Men are always glad to move, as it breaks the regularity of their lives. Always, when regiments are relieved, many, both officers and men, are inclined to remain in India and exchange into other regiments, especially those who are married. The sanitary arrangements in the field are fully adequate and satisfactory. With regard to exposure of the men, hours of drill, efficiency, &c., much depends on the wisdom of the commanding officer, with whom all internal arrangements rest. Circumstances vary so much that it would be better to leave the responsibility upon the commanders-in-chief and adjutants-general to see that commanding officers do their duty well, than to lay down precise regulations. General officers' inspections are very trying to the men, as they are kept standing a long time in heavy marching order, by which they suffer more than when moving. The object would be better attained by placing the knapsack and kit at the feet of each man. Very great discretion should be exercised as to keeping the men standing.

Sir A. Tulloch,—considers 18 a good age for recruits, provided they be drilled for two or three years at home, where it can be better done than in India.

VIII.—RECREATION AND EMPLOYMENT WHEN OFF DUTY.

Sir R. Martin,—considers that exercises and amusements for the soldier should be more systematically arranged, instead of being dependent on the will of officers. Indoor amusements and trades have been sometimes encouraged, with good moral benefit. The soldier should do for himself whatever he can do without injury to his health or discipline.†

Colonel Swatman,—stated that the usual outdoor amusements are provided for the men; also libraries, which are much used, and the schools are well attended. There are gardens at some station—all vegetables grow well. There are no workshops, which might be introduced with the greatest benefit, as well as preventing idleness and *ennui*; the only difficulty would be in furnishing materials at first. Frequent changes of station and regular exercise on the march are very beneficial, but on the ground of expense, thinks once in three years often enough for change of station. Thinks the men do too little, and that more employment would be advantageous in diminishing crime and courts-martial.

Mr. A. Stewart,—suggets that tables between the beds, where room should be allowed for reading and writing, should from part of the barrack furniture.

Lieut.-Colonel Gall,—states that the amusements provided for the men are cricket, bowls, fives, dancing, theatricals. In the hot season they are not allowed to go out in the sun. The library and school are much used. There are flower gardens at some stations, which are useful and much liked by the men. Workshops would be very advantageous, but the men do not like to risk buying tools; they should be provided for saddlers, tailors, printers, shoemakers. Thinks the men might make money; the danger is how they might spend it. Men who spent their earnings in drink should be forbidden to work, and the sober men encouraged. Many men in every troop had accounts in saving banks; the habit increases. Shady places are not generally provided for the men. In hot weather they are confined to barracks from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and suffer from *ennui*. Covered fives courts, gymnasia, and workshops for the men should be supplied. It is very important that a regiment on a distant expedition be furnished with artificers so as to be able to supply their wants. Annual exhibitions might be held as an encouragement to workmen and for sale of articles. Except the library, the soldier has usually no day room.

Dr. McLennan,—states that, except games in the barrack yard and libraries, there are no means of recreation provided at Bombay. There are gardens at some stations; he suggests that prizes might be given for best productions.* Too much restraint has an injurious tendency.

Dr. Colvin Smith,—considers that trees for shade should be planted at all stations; has seen no sheds under which men can take exercise, though they exist at some stations. The men might be allowed to shoot, and encouraged to take more exercise. There are the usual outdoor games, which are generally connected with drink, but the men have not sufficient amusement mentally or physically; *ennui* and predisposition to disease are the consequences. There should be workshops and gardens, also libraries, which are now very deficient, and reading and smoking rooms attached to coffee shops, &c.

Major-General Goodwyn,—is of opinion that arcaded places under the barracks, for amusements, would be of great advantage to the health and comfort of the men.

Dr. Maclean,—thinks not half enough has been done to provide occupation and amusement for the men, who suffer much from *ennui*; there is a great difference among officers in attention to such matters.

Dr. McCosh,—is of opinion that the soldiers would be greatly benefited by being employed on public works or in trades; their wages being deposited in regimental savings banks until they are discharged, or for their next of kin; there are a thousand ways in which they may be employed with advantage at all seasons in the hills, and four or five months in the plains.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys,—considers that the men might not only be employed in their respective trades with great advantage, but that any artisan might be allowed to take for his own benefit native youths as apprentices, to teath them useful arts, *e.g.*, ceramic, metallurgic, and chemical, of which the inhabitants of India are so ignorant, commencing with fire bricks, pottery, &c. There are no ploughs in India. To superintend various works, an ensign's commission might be given in each regiment to a young man of science, with liberal allowances, so as to obtain the best talent, which would ensure greater and therefore more economical results.

Sir John Lawrence,—thinks that the men should be induced to work if possible, but they do not like working. There is difficulty also in selling there productions, being undersold by the natives; carpentering, shoemaking, and tailoring the natives would do as well at a much less cost; if there were a market, it would be a great inducement. Not one man in a hundred cares about reading. Thinks the mortality might be much reduced, and that *ennui* is one of the causes, also careless exposure. Gardening is not liked, nor any work; amusement is preferred. They would work if paid for it. It would be an apparent loss to pay them but it would be repaid by better health, and the regiments might in some measure be made self supporting. Thinks there would be an advantage on the whole in paying the men more. They are reckless and unhappy, yet soldiers who had been in India prefer it to home service.

Colonel Greathed,—states that libraries have been beneficial, but hopes to see reading rooms in the barracks, which are much needed. Men who cannot read fluently like to hear others read. The men of the 8th regiment were allowed unbounded liberty to shoot which they did without suffering from the heat,† but they were not allowed to go in the hottest weather: it was their best amusement, and they were encouraged to go; they had also the usual outdoor games; there were 440 subscribers to the library, and about 260 of them attended school,—for which they also paid a small subscription,—besides recruits, who are taught gratis. It depends on the schoolmaster and commander. Gardens did not succeed, Englishmen do not care for gardens. Scotchmen were induced to take up gardening (having prizes offered them) by Lord F. FitzClarence. Men sometimes work at their trades, and might make a good living by it, but they do not work much, being already well off. Active amusement is preferred to work. There are no gymnasia. It would be a great advantage to have them, and they should be made a parade; it would be the best thing ever introduced into the army. The men should not be confined more than necessary. Large sheds should be provided, under which gymnastics could be practised at any hour.

Dr. Bird,—considers covered places for racket and other exercises should be put up annually, as the rain was approaching. Day rooms would be of the utmost importance for chess, billiards, &c., both at regards comfort and health. The men should be encouraged to work at trades by having tools provided by way of advance, to be paid for from their earnings.

Brigadier-General Russell,—states that skittles is the favourite game; men tire of gymnastics; trades were always encouraged in the 84th Regt., tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and some others were generally in full work, besides clerks. Half the men were employed at Rangoon in levelling a stockade, and 250 at Jackatalla on new barracks; those employed made money and much improved in health and strength; occupation even out doors and in the plains is better than a listless life in barracks; the erection of workshops would be a great advantage, but their use much depends on the commanding officer. The 84th had a good library, and a reading room crowded daily from 10 till 4, it was supported by voluntary contributions, and well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and books from Smith and Elder's sent out quarterly. There was a coffee room, Glee singing, dancing, and theatricals were encouraged and made lucrative to the performers.

Sir P. Cautley,—had understood from Sir Henry Lawrence that men do not take to gardens, they probably regard gardening as work rather than amusement; there is no difficulty with Scotchmen; the question of amusement depends much on the commanding officer. The provision of workshops for the different trades would be an admirable way of occupying the men; the difficulty would be in procuring tools. Probably these might be furnished by, and remain the property of Government, without being removed from station to station; understands from General Tremenhere that every barrack in the Punjab has a workshop and a reading room. Employment should be encouraged; at Landour had found men glad to be employed in building, saddlery, &c.‡

Colonel Campbell,—states that a fives court is provided by Government, and there must be a school; beyond that all means of recreation mainly depend on the commanding officer. The men are fond of newspaper and periodicals and new books. The same books remain too long, which makes them indifferent to the library; they should be often changed. The 52nd Regt. had cultivated gardens, and provided tools, including turning lathes, printing presses, &c., but the regiment was soon moved and kept changing about, so that no result followed the labour, and the tools were all lost by degrees. If spacious workshops and tools were provided and kept at each station they would answer unexceptionably well, the same building well lighted might be used as an evening reading and refreshment room; deficiency of light is a universal fault in India, and very much felt during the long nights. The same oil used in American reflecting lamps gave a very good light. The care of tools and workshops should be in the engineers' department. The men should manage their own trades union and appoint their own foreman; the profits might produce a fund for materials after repaying the Government for the tools. The 52nd printed all their own returns, also papers for the civil authorities at Lucknow, and supplied the 81st with 100 pairs of boots, not otherwise obtainable; the profits were received by the paymasters and divided according to the work done by each man; they will not work for nothing. Covered sheds should be provided for each company as a protection from the sun by day. Gardens would be profitable in two years; the 52nd were never more than nine months at a station; this was accidental.

Mr. A. Grant,—states that the soldiers often complain of weary idleness. The Government might give them contracts for supplying shoes, clothing, harness, beer, &c. Tools should be supplied and gardens provided.

Colonel Durand,—considers that men dislike work only when it appears to them to be of no utility, and that those who volunteered might, when not required in the field, be usefully employed wherever there are magazines, which employment would increase their intelligence. They might also be employed in building, but it can only be on work which will bear interruption for field duties. They would be paid for their labour. The establishment of station gardens might be tried, growing crops being handed over by purchase to incoming regiments. The use of gymnastics would prevent much of the falling in of the chest, which is often noticed amongst infantry after long service in India.

Sir C. Trevelyan,—had proposed the building of a lofty iron shed, like a railway station, at Madras, under which there might be school-rooms, library, reading room, tennis court, and other accommodation for amusements calculated to diminish the depression caused by the monotony of barrack life.* Would recommend such a building at all stations, as the men cannot walk out during the day; as compared, with the object, the expense would be insignificant.

Dr. Sutherland,—describes the reports from India as indicating great deficiency in the means of recreation, instruction, excercise, and occupation, the only resource being idleness or vicious indulgence.

Sir A. Tulloch,—considers the troops would be healthier if they were more employed in public works and fortifications. Workshops of light bamboo might easily be constructed in India, and gardens provided at each station, from which vegetables might be sold to the messes. It would be a great advantage to the army were recruits required to learn to read and write before being discharged from drill. It is an evil that the soldier is not sufficiently trained to fatigue; there might be less drill and more work of a remunerative kind. In the plains of India the men cannot, owing to the heat, like the exercise necessary to preserve health.

Dr. Mouat—, states that the native troops are fond of gymnastic and athletic excercises.

Serjeant-Major Walker,—considers it would be an excellent plan to give the men the means of working at different trades, as at Aldershott, where they take a pleasure in doing carpenters' and masons' work, &c. Nothing tends so much in India to keep the soldier in health as to keep his mind employed. There are no separate grounds for games, which would be a very good thing. Gardens were attended to by several men who were gardeners, they being let off other duties. This was a great advantage, as good vegetables are the best things in India, but the gardens should be much larger. Sufficient gardeners would always be found, if relieved from other duties, and a few natives could do anything necessary in the middle of the day, and when the regiment moved an allowance would be made. The giving of premiums and public praise for the best gardens would be a great encouragement.

Lieut.-Col. Ouchterlony, —proposes that oil gas should be used for lighting barracks made at each station from the common oil of the country and kitchen refuse, by which much better light would be obtained at less cost than is now incurred for lamps, which do not enable the men either to work or read with comfort.†

(*To be continued.*)

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[*] The Hurryhur Committee consider the general style of the "Zouave" dress most suitable for India, and recommend a helmet of "numdah" in preference to wicker-work. The Bangalore Committee condemn the khakee clothing, and recommend serge or flannel tunics, and holland trousers; also felt helmets, in preference to wicker.

[†] Mr. Hare deems the waterproofing of great coats and shoes of great importance, and gives simple and effective recipes for accomplishing the desired end.

[‡] The Ahmednuggur Committee advise that care be taken that boots and socks fit, when, if the heel and instep be rubbed with common brown soap each morning before march, and shoes and socks taken off before crossing streams, foot sore may be entirely avoided.

[*] There were 851 persons of all ages at Warley, on 1st December 1859. The barracks are calculated for 1,500 men; every sanitary precaution being provided, and well furnished lavatories for the men. The establishment is extremely health; many men bring disease with them (even small-pox), which explodes a few days after arrival. The hospital has 10 wards for 10 patients each, giving 783 cubic feet space per man. Average per-centage of sick is 6·50, more than half being venereal cases. The mortality is very low, only 2 out of 600 last year very soon after their arrival. No better or healthier men could be found than the men who have embarked during the last two years, nevertheless some were returned from India as unfit. Some of the district surgeons are more particularly than others. Before 1857 the usual time for keeping men at the depot was from four to six months, during which time they were thoroughly drilled; it was then (1859) only six weeks. Every man previous to embarkation is specially examined by the depot surgeon, and may be kept back or discharged.

[†] Colonel Robertson recommends that soldiers in the hills should perform all offices for themselves as in England. The experiment was successfully tried in the Sikkim campaign.

[*] The Umballa Committee recommend that gardening be made an offset against other regimental duties, and all be obliged to take it in turn. Whilst the want of variety of vegetables is generally acknowledged, there is no point on which the station returns show more universal concurrence than that the men take no interest, personally, in garden work.

[†] The Thyet Myo Committee consider labour and exposure to the sun in Burmah not in any degree injurious to Europeans. There should be no restriction in this respect, and workshops for different trades should be organized.

[‡] Letters from old non-commissioned officers stating that employment in trades would be the greatest boon to the soldier.

[*] The Kirkee Committee recomended singlestick as combining dragoon efficiency with amusement.

[†] The Kirkee Committee notice the want of sufficient light in barracks at night.

LOCAL.

Marine Draftsman.—The Office of Marine Draftsman was abolished on the 24th ultimo.

Brigadier Tapp, C. B., having reported his arrival from leave, all reports and returns are to be made him accordingly.

Mr. C. Jones, is appointed to act as Foreman of the Mint, during the absence of Mr. Hodgart who proceeded to England by the last mail.

The case of Pilot Tucker, against whom the Grand Jury has found a true bill for rape, will come on for trial to day at the Sessions of the High Court.

Medical and Physical Society.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next the 3rd of October, at 4 o'clock p.m., when the following will be brought forward:—1. On a ready method of obtaining the Dew-point by calculation, without the use of a Table of Factors. By H. Cook, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Sattara. 2. Report on the Sanitarium at Rairee, for the first half of 1863, by Assistant Surgeon Deolin, late in the Medical Charge. *Presented* by the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department.

The Civil Service.—The following copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 22, dated 31st August 1863, is published for general information:—

"India Office, London, 31st August 1863.

Public.—No. 22.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service on your establishment, in the following order:—

Johns, George Hickman; Wilson, George Herbert Dashwood; East, Wiliam Albert; Scott, Mathew Henry; Andre, Joseph Eugene; Woodward, Willoughby; Watt, Arthur Chorley; and Mabar, William Henry.

2. These gentlemen will proceed to your Presidency within three months from the 6th of August, the date of the Certificates granted to them by the Civil Service Commissioners.—*Bombay Government Gazette, Oct.* 1.

FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have resolved to adjourn the Civil Appellate Side of the High Court simultaneously with the Original Side, for three weeks, from Wednesday the 7th proximo inclusive.

For the performance of emergent business the Office of the Registrar will be kept open from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.—*Id.*

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in the Town Hall on the 17th ultimo. There were present Captain W. C. Barker, *vice President* in the Chair; Captain J. F. Jones; George Birdwood. Esq., M. D.; J. Burgess, Esq.; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.; Professor F. J. Candy; Commander G. T. Robinson; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F.R.G.S., Secretary. The members elected were Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parruck, Mannockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, and Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esqs. Members proposed—Lieut. G. C. Parker; J. Firth; Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia; J. Sands and G. Steel, Esqs.

For the various donations laid on the table the Secretary was requested to make the Society's acknowledgments.

Several letters were read. The following from Mr. Burgess relates to the Bombay Harbour Tides:—

To the Secretary Bombay Geographical Society.

Sir,—Among the other letters read at the meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, yesterday, there were two communications on the tides from Captain F. Wherland of the ship *Tudor*; but, being the annual meeting of the Society, there was no favourable opportunity for making remarks on them. I beg therefore to submit to you the following observations:—In his first letter, dated 19th March, Capt. Wherland gives it as his opinion that I "under-estimate the effect of the wind on the time of high water," and says he has experienced a difference of "more than twenty minutes on several occasions."

To this I would reply that severe storms blowing for any considerable length of time may perhaps influence the tides to an extent which we have not data for estimating. But severe storms are exceptional phenomena, and what we have to do with in estimating the effects of the winds on the times of tide, is not exceptional cases that may occur only once or twice (if so often) in the course of twelve months, but the effect of such winds as are of *frequent* occurrence, and consequently differing within moderate limits only from their average force. Now, I think, we have no sufficient data to show that their effects are greater than I have allowed.

In the case of ports, like Bombay, within the tropics, where the prevailing direction of the wind varies with the sun's declination, their average effects will be marked under those dependent on the declination. Hence proper formula founded on sufficient observations would, in such cases, include the mean effects of this disturbing cause, and it would only be in extreme cases that they could farther materially alter either the time or the height of the tide.

I am inclined to think the difference Capt. Wherland supposes he has observed may be explained in one of the following ways:—Either, depending on the accuracy of the Nautical Almanac method, he probably computed the time of high water by it, and finding it did not agree with observations, he attributed the error to the wind, when in reality it was owing to the error of the method of computation, or, perhaps, he counted the time of flood tide as coinciding with the time of slack water, which has often been done, and whilst the tide really "made its mark" at the computed time, the current turned "more than twenty minutes" later. Observations of such a kind, to be trustworthy, must be made at ports for which really good tide tables are prepared,—such as London, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Brest, &c. Comparisons with times computed by the Nautical Almanac method in use are only trustworthy at fall and change; immediately after the 'quarters' the computed times are erroneous—but much less so between places where the tides are of about the same age than between those for which the ages greatly differ. Thus, for ports in the Irish Sea and St. Georges' Channel the times derived from those of Liverpool will always be approximately correct; but for the coasts of Africa or the Indian Ocean, there must be considerable errors in computing the times of tide from those of any British port.

"In his second letter, dated 16th April, Captain Wherland seems to have come to the same conclusion as I had in regard to the effects of the wind.

"He makes an important suggestion, however, in his first letter, which I hope the Society will not lose sight of,—namely, the necessity of making observations in the offing as to the time when the stream turns, for the guidance of captains "particularly when making the port in thick weather."

His valuable communication on the magnetimeter, I trust will receive the consideration it seems to deserve.

Hoping that other intelligent captains who visit our port will be stimulated by the example of Captain Wherland's zeal to contribute their quotas of information to the Society for general use.—I am, my dear Sir, ever yours sincerely,

J. Burgess.

The first paper read was on a method of computing the times of the moon's rising and setting, by J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.

Mr. Burgess said:—

Owing to the rapid variations of the moon's declination, angular motion from the sun, and horizontal parallax, the determination of the times of her rising and setting is much more complicated than the analogous problem for sunrise and sunset. The necessity of repeating the calculation after finding an approximate time renders the usual method of computation tedious. The writer shewed that by constructing a table of the *lunar* semidiurnal arcs for any proposed latitude employing the *mean* values of the moon's angular motion from the sum and horizontal parallax the times of rising and setting might be obtained from the time of southing at once with a considerable degree of accuracy, and the correction, for varitions of parallax and of angular motion being also tabulated, they might at once be applied to obtain the corrected times.

The paper consisted chiefly in the investigation of the formula of the construction of the tables, followed by the two necessary tables for the latitude of Bombay with examples of their use.

At its conclusion Mr. Burgess was cordially thanked. The paper will appear in full in the Society's forthcoming volume of Transactions.

The second and third papers read were:—

2. On the tribes, trade, and resources around the shore line of the Persian Gulf.

3. Account of a recent town round the northern portion of the Persian Gulf.

Both papers by Lieut.-Colonel Pelly; presented by Government.

On his tour from Bussorah to Koweit and thence by Zobaire, Mahommerah and the country of the Chaab Arabs to Bushire, Colonel Pelly, Acting Political Resident Persian Gulf, accompanied by Doctor Colvill availed themselves of the occasion to obtain matter for a very interesting journal of some length from which the following is taken:—

March 2nd. Hard frost; skins for holding water frozen. Mounted at 6-10. a. m. and rode due south over a desert of pebbles and jungle grass alternated; and with here and there the shallow beds of nullahs. After riding two hours we turned a little to the west of south to avoid the Bedouins.

At 3 p. m. the sandstome began to crop out where the gravel had been, and thus continued till 5, when the soil became much richer, covered with young grass and low brushwood.

At 5-52 p. m. we encamped in the bed of a nullah to escape being observed by the Arabs. We travelled this day at the rate of 3 miles an hour.

March 3rd. Mounted at 6-55 a. m. and rode south over beautiful undulating plains covered with grass and flowers. At 10 a. m. we had a false alarm. A body of men was seen approaching from the south, but it turned out to be a party, belonging to Zobaire, returning from Koweit. There is at present a blood feud between the keepers of our baggage animals, who are Zobaires and the Bedouins at present wandering hereabout. Only three weeks ago a number of sheep were stolen from Zobaire, and five Bedouins killed. 11 a. m. passed through a gap in a low range of standstone. We saw this gap yesterday, and it forms a capital land mark, where there is not even a path. We then rode for an hour over a low plain, with the sea on our left to Jabrah. This place belongs to Yusuf bin Bider, a merchant of Koweit. It consists of three large enclosures or forts, and about a dozen small gardens, and outside those a couple of hundred acres of barley cultivation. It is said there are 100 inhabitants in the place with flocks of sheep and plenty of water. There are a dozen small wells of good drinking water on a patch of white ground to the south.

Standing on the highest tower of the fort and looking north about three miles off is the low sandstone range stretching from west to east, and then bending northward round the margin of the bay of Koweit.

Eastward is the bay or harbour, and looking along its southern margin in the distance may be seen the town itself. To the south and west is an undulating country covered with grass and flowers, but no water. Water is sent from this to the shepherds of those plains on camels. Here Yusuf bin Bider collects his horses before sending them to Bombay, and feeds them up on the lucern grass produced on the farm. The place is said to be very healthy and the air dry like that of Baghdad.

March 4th. Yesterday evening we were visited by Moombarek, the second son of Sheik Subbah, Chief of Koweit. He had been sent out here by his father to accompany us into town. Suliman, a son of Yusuf bin Bider, came with him.

Today we mounted at 6-30 a. m, and rode east and a little south, with the sea on our left through a low, flat, salt plain, here and there slightly raised with sand and a little grass, something like the links of Scotland.

After two hours our direction was east and little north. We now met Sheik Abdullah the eldest son of Sheik Subbah. He came out mounted on a fine camel with a number of horsemen, and after the usual salutations we moved on and arrived at the gate of Koweit at 11-52 a. m. A very good house, with the court yard opening on the harbour and consisting principally of one long room, had been prepared for us.

Scarcely had we entered it when Sheik Subbah himself came. He is a fine, stout, hale old man, upwards of 80 years of age, rough in appearance and manner, but kind at heart. He has a son only about five years old. He sat a long time and seemed pleased and contented with his lot. Ours was an open house constantly filled with Arabs, but being the month of the Ramazan they would neither smoke nor drink. However in the evening after sunset Moombarek Dowad and Suliman would drop in and have a cup of tea with a cheroot.

March 5th. This morning we visited Sheik Subbah. He sat in a ruin which had been his father's house, on a coarse reed mat manufactured at Bussorah. He was very kind and told us all of the origin of his family and the rise of Koweit. He told us how his father, grandfather, wandering, Æneas like, first settled at the top of the Boobian Khore, and there plundered caravans from Bussorah, and vessels coming down the Shat-el-Arab. Driven from there he sailed for the ancient Granensis, and founded the city of Koweit, a free port.

Koweit is a compact town of about 15,000, inhabitants built on a promontory of loose sand-stone covered with sand.

Vessels of 50 or 60 tons bear the produce of countries at the norther end of the Gulf from Bizea, Dillum, Gonawah, Bunder Reegh, and the smaller seaport towns round to Koweit, for transhipment to bugalows, for conveyance to Bombay. In the same way goods from India are brought here in large bugalows and distributed amongst smaller ones for conveyance to those smaller ports.

Teak is imported and used for shipbuilding, and a large number of horses, the best exported from Arabia, are sent from here to Bombay.

The Bedouins assemble daily in a space outside the the gate, and with them there is a good sprinkling of the Subba. The Arabs come, generally, mounted on camels, bringing ghee and truffles with donkeys bearing brushwood and camel's dung. Sometimes when hard up, the Arab will bring in his horse for sale, but good ones are seldom got in that way.

The Subba are a strange people living on the flesh of the gazelle, which they shoot, and dressing themselves in its skin.

They wander about amongst, and are friends with all the Arab tribes, and yet remain entirely distinct. What their religion is, I cannot tell. They adopt some of the forms of the Mahomedan faith, but at feasts and marriages they raise the cross as a sign of a rejoicing. They are the best guides for the desert, knowing where water is to be found, and the position of the various tribes.

Those of them I saw seemed much more intelligent than the Arabs, and they have more of a European than an Asiatic cast of countenance. They come mounted on large white donkeys, bearing much the same things as the Bedouins for sale.

The saddle is peculiar. There is first a pad in front and behind an upright piece of wood. To those two pieces of wood hollowed out are attached side by side so as to form a hollow seat. They sit in this hollow seat, cross their legs like tailors with the anterior upright between their thighs, and their feet on either side of the donky's neck. They use no bridle.

The inhabitants of the desert are allowed to enter Koweit on depositing their arms at the gate; and it has been the custom from the time of the present Sheik's grandfather to feed, not only all who enter, but the poor of the place besides.

This is a very healthy town: there is little or no ophthalmia at any time, and very little intermittent fever, there has been no smallpox for long. The chief diseases, seem to be syphilis and gonorrhœa brought from Bombay, and the consequent secondary syphilis and stricture. The disease next in frequency is rheumatism, but that is more prevalent at this season of the year than at any other.

The drinking water is sightly brackish, but very much better than that commonly used in Bushire. The best wells are about half a mile south of the town.

During the hot weather the nights are said to be always cool, and during the day the hot dry blast of the desert is tempered in its transit over the bay. Indeed the fact that amongst the wealthier classes here there is no serdaul, or underground room as in Baghdad, and no areesh, or open room on the roof, as in Bushire, shows that the climate is much more temperate than at either of those places.

Colonel Pelly, in writing the Arab of the Chaab tribes says.

17. It is interesting and necessary, when considering the Arabs, to distinguish between a series of grades towards civilization, in which they may, at present, be found. There in the Bedouin, wandering, pastoral, tent loving, disdaining to trade, yet avaricious, and willing to sell his ghee, his mutton, or his horse. But the Bedouin is always found in wide and open wastes, unpressed upon by adequate exterior power. Yet, even the Bedouin bends to circumstances. He accepts the region allotted for his pasture grounds. Plunder has its laws; and vengeance its chivalry. If he will not trade, he has still wants; and suffers the presence of a Jew or Saleebah* as the Affghan suffers that of the Hindoo.

18. A little higher in the scale you find, as with the Chaabs the original wandering pastoral Arab, in a district where he is pressed upon from without and where boundless plunder and roaming are restrained by exterior force. The Arab then partly turns to agriculture, and for this he must in some degree settle. Society harmonizes to this level. Trade is possible. Corn is sold. Abbas are woven and exported. Dates are planted. The appetite for trade grows by what it feeds on. Huts of reeds replace tents; and one sees in their feeble efforts at reed ornamentation, and in their rough twisting of thick reed rope for their bunds, the possible germ of some of the architectural efforts of our own savage ancestors. Man, at first accepts from nature, what she spontaneously affords; and feebly, through thousands of years, thinks towards artificial means.

19. Yet higher in the scale, you find the Arab flourishing, as an experienced and wealthy merchant in a town; or administering a well-ordered and comfortable rural district.

20. What recurs to one in passing among these people, is that here before you is society in the making or in its transitional state towards civilizations. It is probable that the law under which human society now evolves, is that under which it has always evolved. The circumstances around you may then be data for the elucidation of a true theory. They are at least facts fresh from nature.

21. As to the political condition of the Dorack territory, it is really tributary to Persia; paying, I believe, a considerable sum into the Shuster Provincial Treasury. Its element of greatest commercial strength and military weakness lies in its bountiful supply of water. It would be difficult to find a territory of equal extent, where, fresh water containing suffiicient silt is poured along the plain, in all directions, through channels, so numerous, and so easily manageable. But it was by damming the exit of water towards the sea that the Persians flooded the country and reduced the Chaabs.

The Secretary having concluded the Persual of the second and third papers which are duly to appear in the Society's Transaction the thanks of the Society were cordially voted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for their communication. The Secretary was also complimented, by the members present, on the receipt of a diploma from the Royal Geographical Society and appointing him their Foreign Corresponding Fellow, after which the meeting adjourned to the 5th October.

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[*] Note.—I saw some men of this tribe at Koweit and elsewhere. They worship the cross (Saleb)and perform many ceremonies, more nearly allied to the corruptions of Asian Christianity than to Islamism. Men and women dance round-sort of maypole. They were a carter's smock, coming down to the feet, and which, like a boys' pinafore, ties behind. They possess a beautiful breed of donkies, which they ride, without girths, upon a saddle made like a cottage wooden chair bottom. They squat on this seat, and twist their legs over a pummel peak; crossing them over the donkey's neck. They seem to prize their saddles, as an Arab does h's mare; and would not sell them. They seemed a merry quickwitted, and, disreputable lot, with retrousse noses, and Irish features. There they stood eyes twinkling (legs and hands always on the fidget) and pelted us with the peelings of their fun.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, 1*st Oct.*, 7 a.m.

Steamer *Mooltan* from Calcutta anchored.

Cochin, 1*st Oct.*, 9 a.m.

Steamer *Persia* sailed for Bombay.

Calicut, 1*st Oct.*, 10-32 a.m.

Steamer *Persia* arrived from Cochin.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

477. Nurrotumdass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Doongerseydass Keshreesing and another.
483. Kerra Hunna and others *vs.* Nurrotum Gopalljee and another.
488. Cullianjee Ludah *vs.* Tarrachund Sittaram.
489. Cullianjee Ludah *vs.* Tarrachund Ramchunder.
490. Ameena Bebee *vs.* Khetiza Bebee.
491. Atmaram Madowjee *vs.* Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy.
492. Khoja Kurrim Heerjee *vs.* Ruttonbai and another.
493. Eduljee Maneckjee *vs.* Cursetjee Framjee.
494. Dewjee Ramjee *vs.* Arthur H. Curtis.
495. Furdoonjee Framjee *vs.* Futteh Bebee widow.
493. Luckmidass Hurrybhoy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
497. Dewcooverbai widow *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.
498. Muncherjee Dadabhoy *vs.* Maneckbai widow and another.
499. Balcrustna Hurrychund *vs.* Ramchunder Narrayen.
500. Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Maneckjee Shapoorjee.
501. Robert Knight and another *vs.* Wamonrow Govind.
502. John Smith and others *vs.* Wittuldass Munguldass.
503. Vussonjee Ludha and another *vs.* Jetanund Chellaram.
504. G. B. Carew *vs.* Hajee Mahomed Bauker.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

299. Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee (Part heard.
447. Burjorjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office's, the 1st of October 1863.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1. The Recess on this side of the High Court will commence on 7th of October next.

2. During the recess the offices will be open daily from 12 to 2 'o'clock for the transaction of business of an emergent nature only. No issues will be settled during the recess nor will any Plaints be received except by permission of the Judge who attends in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

By order of Court,
S. Compton, Prothonotary.

High Court House, the 15th of Sept. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction Side.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Sixth day, Thursday, 1*st October* 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at ten a.m., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Henry E. Bright,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. L. H. Boult, J. G. Smith, J. Chesson, A. Lawson, T. Wilson, J. Ryan, H. Turner, A. De Souza, Framjee Sorabjee, Balcrustna Trimbuck, and Cazee Cassum Mahomed.

Forgery.—Juggonath Jeevunjee, a respectable-looking Purvoe, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for forging a deed. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Manisty, for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton and Dr. Reid, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the prisoner.

Moolchund Sarapsook, the prosecutor said he was formerly a pretty broker, but since the last two years, he has had no occupation and has been going after the prisoner. In August 1861, he entered into an agreement to purchase land from the prisoner. Prisoner gave him a Marathi agreement paper, and he paid prisoner Rs. 500 as earnest money on the agreement being signed. He gave the paper to Mr. Darby, solicitor, to prepare an English deed of conveyance. The deed was executed on the 19th September at Bandora, the parties executing being the prosecutor and the prisoner's son Muddun. Prisoner alleged that the property was in his son's name and it should therefore be sold as such. Prosecutor paid Rs. 4,900 in cash and a promissory note for Rs. 100, and for the remaining Rs. 2,000 he passed a bond to prisoner. The deed of conveyance and the plan of the property, were left in possession of the prisoner as security for Rs. 2,000 due to him. Prisoner said he would get a copy made of the deed and have it registered in the prosecutor's name in the Collector's office. When witness went to the Collector's office, he saw the deed and found alterations made in it, the figure "1247" square yards was changed to "1047," the words "seven compartments" was altered to "six compartments," and the word "passage" was added to the western boundary. There were also several alterations in the plan such as "60" feet being altered to "50" feet, and the lines representing the boundaries were also changed. [His Lordship on looking at the deed and plan, remarked that it was a very slovenly practice on the part of the attorney who had prepared the deed, to have mentioned the yards in figures only and not in letters.] Witness mentioned the fact to prisoner, and asked him why he had reduced sixty feet to fifty feet. Prisoner said that he had sold that slip of ground to one Bhugwuntrow for Rs. 1,500, and offered prosecutor a compensation of Rs. 400 for it. Prosecutor declined the offer, and demanded back his piece of ground, threatening to prosecute prisoner for perpetrating a fraud upon him. He then laid an information against prisoner before the Magistrate, and when he went to serve him with the summons, prisoner asked to be forgiven, and offered to make up the matter. He went with prisoner, to Gunnesh Ramjee, clerk in the Collector's office, and prisoner asked Gunnesh how he could set right the alteration in the deed. Prisoner then made a reference to one Vittoba and deposited with him a Currency note for Rs. 1,000 and an acknowledgement for Rs. 2,000 in order to settle the dispute. Witness told Vittoba not to interfere in the matter, and thereupon the latter threw down the note and the acknowledgment.

Cross-examined.—He did not lay the information earlier, because he had not the leisure. In the original bargain paper the price was Rs. 7,500, and in the deed it was reduced to Rs. 7,000.

Mr. F. Darby, Solicitor of the High Court, said the deed of conveyance was prepared in his office, and he attested it. The prisoner said that the property stood in his son's name in the Collector's office. The consideration was paid in notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 4,900, and for the balance an order for Rs. 2,000 was given on the prisoner; the money was paid to prisoner and his son. Witness did not read either the draft or the deed, he only looked over it. [His Lordship remarked that it was an extremely loose practise for an attorney to pass a deed out of his custody without taking the trouble to read it, for there would be no guarantee for professional ability.] Witness's attention was drawn to the erasures in the deed at the Collector's office; there was an alteration in the number of square yards and in the number of compartments.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not read the deed, because the parties were in a great hurry to execute. He could not swear whether the erasures had been made before the deed was executed. Shortly after the first summons issued by the Magistrate against the prisoner, it was arranged by both parties that a new deed should be prepared to satisfy the prosecutor, but witness was unwilling to prepare it without taking counsel's advice. His clerks had prepared a second draft and laid it on his table. Mr. Dunbar's opinion was taken.

[His Lordship remarked to Mr. Darby that it was his duty to have read the deed, and to have written the yards in words as well as figures. If that was done, no litigation would have arisen.]

Jumnadass Gungaram, clerk of Mr. Darby, said he prepared the draft on the instructions of the prosecutor. After it was prepared, prisoner came and approved it. The deed was then prepared. Witness saw the deed at the Collector's office, and found alterations in the number of yards and of compartments. The deed was prepared from the draft by another clerk in the office, and he, witness believed, compared the two. Part of the draft was in the hand writing of the witness. He read the deed at the time of execution and found no erasures in it then. He read out the principal parts of the deed to the prosecutor.

Gunnesh Ramjee, a surveyor in the Collector's office, remembered seeing the prisoner in October 1861. Prisoner brought with him a deed and its duplicate for the transfer of the land in prosecutor's name. Witness saw the body of the documents and put his initials on the duplicate copy. There were no erasures on the deed then. Witness on looking over the deed before the Court found erasures in the figures, representing measurement and compartments and in the word "passage." Prisoner left the documents in the office, and after ten days came and took back the documents, in the same state as when they were brought. It is the practice in the office to give the documents back to the seller when wanted, without giving notice to the purchaser. [His Lordship remarked that this was a remarkably bad practice, and ought immediately to be discontinued.] When the documents were again brought to the office, the attention of witness was drawn to the erasures and the alterations. He asked prisoner why those alterations were made, and the latter replied that they were made for the sake of Bhugwuntrow. Witness told him to make an application to the Collector. Alterations in the plan are in the handwriting of the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The original bargain paper contained 1,213 square yards.

Re-examined.—It is usual to make alterations in deeds when there are mistakes.

Cassinath Gungadhur, a clerk in the Collector's office, remembered seeing the prisoner there in October 1861, with a deed and plans of the land he had sold. Witness received them from Gunnesh and placed them in a cupboard. Having examined them in the usual way, witness could say there were no erasures or alterations in them. Eight or ten days afterwards, they were taken back by the prisoner. On their being returned to the office in about a week, witness saw that several alterations had been made in the documents. The word "property" had been altered into "passage," and the number of square yards was altered. The alterations had been made in the deed and the plan, evidently with the view to lessen the amount of the property. The prisoner, on being questioned by the witness, said the alterations were made in order that the deed might agree with the contents of the bargain paper, and that there was a mistake in the deed. Nothing was said as to who made the alterations.

Jamsetjee Doosabhoy, a plan maker, said he made a plan of the property for the prosecutor about a year and half ago, in February 1862. Prisoner pointed out the property. Both prisoner and prosecutor were present when the plan was drawn. The property measures 1,248 square yards. There were seven compartments. On the south side the measurement was sixty-two feet nine inches.

Wittoba Jeevunjee, a contractor, said that in February 1863, prisoner offered him a note for Rs. 1,000 and an acknowledgement for Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of delivering it to the prosecutor on account of the land, but he (witness) gave it back.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, for the defence characterised the prosecution as vindictive and malicious, and told the Jury to look upon the evidence of the prosecutor with great a deal of suspicion, considering that he had manifested a very malignant and revengeful spirit towards the prisoner, by persecuting him for two years on a matter which disclosed no fraud, and which might have been litigated in a civil court. The prisoner's case was that the prosecutor agreed in the original contract paper to buy 12 hundred and 13 square yards of ground for Rs. 7,500, that subsequently when the deed was made out, the consideration money was reduced by mutual consent to Rs. 7,000, but by mistake the proportionate reduction in measurement having been omitted in the deed, the prisoner considered himself entitled to make the alteration, and for which the prosecutor could not complain as he was not defrauded by it. In support of this case there was the further fact that the mortgage bond which prosecutor executed to prisoner on the same day, described the measurement to be one thousand and forty seven square yards; and therefore the prosecutor must be taken by his own admission, to be entitled to one thousand and forty-seven square yards, and he was stopped from claiming more and complaining that he was defrauded.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence at great length. The jury retired into their room for deliberation and after the lapse of about fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. His Lordship, in discharging the prisoner, told him that he had had a narrow escape, and that it should be a lesson to him for life, not to tamper with any deeds in future.

The Court then adjourned at a quarter to 7 p.m.

KATTYWAR.

(*Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, Sept.* 24.)

To All Chiefs, Talookdars and Bhoomias in Kattywar.

1. I republish below the Guzerathee version of Act IX. of 1863, regarding the Adulteration of Cotton in the Presidency of Bombay, and invite you to co-operate in the endeavour now being made to secure for Western India permanently, the benefits of the increased Cotton Trade which the Ameriacn War has causally conferred.

2. The enhanced value of Cotton has been a flood of Silver to the Landholders of Kattywar, but it is necessary that I should warn you, that eminent merchants have written from Europe that, if the prevailing practise of wetting Cotton, mixing different sorts in the same bale, and adding dirt to it, are not discontinued, your profits from the Sale of Cotton will cease with the end of the American War.

3. I beg of you to remember that the effects of Act IX. will be to cause an immediate improvement in the quality of the Cotton exported from the Regulation Districts, and that your Cotton will get a bad name in the market, and your revenues will be seriously injured if you do not take some steps to stop its Adulteration.

R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote 11th Sept., 1863.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear that the line between Benares and Mirzapore will be opened on the 1st proximo. We congratulate ourselves (being the oldest resident here) and the public on this extension of the Rail. Instead of receiving our letters and papers from the Eastward in the evening, we shall have them delivered in the morning. We confess to a liking for our newspapers at the matutinal meal. The public prints read very pleasantly, we think, along with the first cheroot after breakfast—still we must say that however late the dak may have arrived in the evening we have always experienced the greatest courtesy at the hands of our worthy Post Master, Mr. Hawkins, who has invariably made over to our peons the English and other papers on their arrival thus enabling us to satisfy the curiosity and expectation of our friends and subscribers with as little delay as possible.—*Mofussilite, Sept.* 25.

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS IN IRON SHIPS.

(*Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette Sept.* 16.)

From F. J. Evans, Esq., Master Superintendent, to the Hydrographer to the Admiralty.—(dated Compass Department, Admiralty, the 18th June 1863.)

Having followed your instructions to attend at Greenhithe to watch the swinging of the Ship *City of Sydney* by the Owners, I beg leave to report certain points of interest in connection with the magnetism of this Ship, the arrangement of her Compasses and their bearing on her safe navigation, which I consider of sufficient importance to bring to your notice.

2. The *City of Sydney* (chartered by Government) is a new iron sailing Ship of 1,180 tons, fitted with iron lower masts and rigging, steel lower yards, tauntly and equarely rigged, and generally built and equipped for speed. On her poop deck supported by iron beams was originally fitted two low binnacle Compasses, one close to the wheel which is over the rudder head, and the other on the break of the poop before the mizen mast: this latter was re-placed, at my suggestion, by a superior Azimuth Compass and elevated much higher from the deck, in order that astronomical or other bearings might be accurately observed at all times. Midway between the iron main and mizen masts, elevated 20½ feet on a skeleton framework above the upper-deck, is the third Compass 9 feet above the level of the poop deck, with which it communicates by a small wooden bridge. This Compass, which can be illuminated at night, is therefore isolated as far as it can be from the general iron of the Ship.

3. The following are the general results of the errors observed in the three Compasses with the Ship on an even keel.

4. The elevated Compass, notwithstanding its position, has a maxium deviation of 35½°; the Azimuth, or Standard Compass a maxium deviation of 24½; and the steering Compass has a deviation of 5½ points, which was finally reduced to one point by the application of three powerful magnets secured to the deck near it.

5. These large errors which from the fittings of the Ship do not admit of remedy become very complicated under certain inevitable conditions.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

1st.—The Azimuth Compass placed in as favorable a position as circumstances will permit has the large error of 1½ degrees of deviation for every degree of heel of the Ship, the north end of the needle being drawn to the high or weather side of the Ship. This I ascertained by a series of magnetic experiments. This serious error will gradually decrease as the Ship goes to the southward; in the southern hemisphere it may be even reversed, and the north end of the needle drawn to the lee side of the Ship. The elevated Compass will probably be free from the charge heeling error and thus serve as a check on the Azimuth Compass.

2nd.—The steering Compass cannot act in the southern hemisphere with the arrangement of magnets which now correct it. New conditions of magnetism will arise which the Captain must be prepared to meet; he will be obliged to remove the magnets, and probably also to move the Compass forward, or to elevate it. Experience and experiment will alone settle this point.

3rd.—The Ship is recently launched (21st March) and experience conclusively shews that the magnetism of an iron Ship does not attain its normal or settled condition till some twelve months sea service after leaving the Stocks, and at the early period the changes are sudden and uncertain. A striking example of this change was afforded by the *Great Eastern.* In this ship, in a Compass favorably placed, the deviation in certain directions of the Ship's head changed nearly three points in the first nine months' service.

6. To the foregoing must be added that the present Master of the *City of Sydney* has never commanded an iron Ship, and although personally I found him observant and thankful for any information respecting the working of his Compasses, still he must have much requisite practical knowledge to gain on the subject.

7. The *City of Sydney* presents one of the numerous instances of want of attention among iron Ship-builders and Owners to preliminary arrangements for the Compass in the progress of building and eqquipping iron Ships. In a Ship where iron so thoroughly takes the place of wood her ultimate safety demands some attention to details affecting it. In the absence of legislation on this subject the case of the *City of Sydney* supplies two points deserving the attention of the Government Authorities when chartering iron Ships, and especially those intended for passengers, troops, and emigrants.

1st.—The inexpediency of chartering an iron Ship which has not made at least one previous long sea voyage. A Ship having made one ocean voyage has shewn her action on her Compasses, even if she has not acquired her ultimate condition of magnetism.

2nd.—The necessity of the person in command having had experience in actual charge of some iron Vessel in a long sea voyage, and, if possible in the Ship about to be chartered.

Respectfully submitting these points for your consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I.

(*From the Times.*)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WHILE Napoleon, from his camp at Boulogne, was awaiting the lingering sails of Villeneuve, Mr. Pitt had combined a coalition against him, which promised very important consequences. Russia, Austria, and England composed this league, which Prussia was soon expected to join, and great attacks were directed against France and the newly-acquired provinces of the Empire. A Russian contingent, supported by Prussia, was to cross Germany and invade Holland; the English were to land in the South of Italy; the Archduke Charles, with 100,000 men, was to gain the Adige and overrun Lombardy, and three armies of Russians and Austrians were to march upon France between Bale and Strasburg. By these efforts it was confidently expected that the outworks of the Empire would be carried, and, as Napoleon was far away with the bulk of his forces around Boulogne, that even France might be successfully invaded. But that great soldier perceived at a glance that of these attacks the two first were disconnected and of little account, and that though the third and fourth might be formidable, he possessed the means of signally discomfiting them. His resolution was taken at once, and it marks significantly his genius and daring. If his admirals reached the Channel before the allied armies had touched the Rhine, he would still "crush the Coalition in London;" but if they failed, he would move his army by rapid marches to given points, when he would be able to overwhelm his enemies when disunited. These points were instantly detected by him, and suggested by the theatre of operations. His corps were in Normandy, Holland, and Hanover, and among the newly-won plains of Lombardy; while those which formed the third attack were separated into three masses in a line between Moravia and Wurtemburg, and those under the Archduke Charles were moving upon the Adige through Vunter. Could Napoleon, therefore, by a rapid movement effected by his armies from the North, fall upon the line of the third attack, and crush the forces divided upon it, and at the same time hold well in check the enemy that was marching on Lombardy by a corps operating in that province, he would break the strength of the Coalition at its centre, would call back the tide of war that was menacing France upon Vienna, would place the Archduke between two foes in the valley of the Danube and the Italian Alps, and drive him upon an eccentric retreat, and at the same time would paralyze at once the attacks at the extremities of the Empire.

Such was the grand and masterly scheme which led to the triumphs of Ulm and Austerlitz. The outline of it is thus sketched in a letter from Napoleon to Talleyrand, though of course no particulars are given.

"My fleet left Ferrol on the 14th of August with 34 ships of the line, and with no enemy in sight. If is follows my instructions, joins the fleet at Brest and and enters the Channel, there is still time. I am the master of England. If, on the contrary, my admirals hesitate, manœuvre badly, and do not fulfil their mission, I shall go off to the more pressing enemy. I shall raise my camp, replace my army for the field with third battalions, reach Germany with 200,000 men by the 22d of September, and send 25,000 to Naples. I shall march on Vienna, and shall not desist until I shall have Naples and Venice, and have so increased Bavaria that I shall have nothing to fear from Austria."

With what wonderful art the great master worked out this project in every detail is shown fully in this volume. Within three weeks two powerful corps commanded by Bernadotte and Marmont, and moving from Hanover and Holland on Bavaria, had closed on the flank of the first Austrian army, which, echeloned in a line between Ulm and Augsburg, had no conception of the stroke awaiting it. Meantime, the manificent host of Boulogne—its march across France having been concealed by measures of extreme precaution, had crossed the Rhine and approached its enemy, who, half surprised by this foe also, and commanded by an incapable general, believed that if attacked at all, it would be attacked in front by Bale, and accordingly held its original position. In a few days Napoleon had shown how fatal was this false security, and had meshed Mack in a net of iron from which escape was utterly impossible. Making demonstrations in his enemy's front, so as to confirm him in his error, he moved quickly but with the greatest care, towards the right flank of the Austrian army, and joining there with Bernadotte and Marmont, threw a force suddenly on the rear of Mack, which separated him altogether from his supports, and imprisoned him in the angle of the Danube and the Ulm. The results were the capitulation of Ulm, the absolute destruction of the first Austrian army, and the establishment of Napoleon in the valley of the Danube, with his way already open to Vienna, and his right wing pointing towards the Tyrol, soon to stretch to his lieutenants in Lombardy. The loss, moreover, of the victors was as nothing, they had swept away the vanguard of their enemies, and utterly discomfited their plan of campaign, without engaging in a single battle.

We should quote a third of this volume, at least, if we tried to do justice to the skill which achieved this remarkable triumph of strategy. The reader must note for himself the art which marked the march of the army from Boulogne, the calculations which moved to their points, and that without the knowledge of the enemy, enormous corps at remote distances, and the ability which deceived the Austrians to the last and left them no alternative but to surrender. Napoleon was the author of the whole; and it is curious that long before the event he had almost exactly anticipated it. A table at page 237 of this volume, drawn up before he left Paris, predicts nearly all the operations; and he thus writes to Talleyrand from Strasburg, before the Rhine had been crossed by his army:—

"Here all is going on well. The Austrians are at the outskirts of the black Forest. Heaven help that they may stay there. If they do we shall soon see great things."

It is needless to follow the conqueror on his march from Ulm, along the valley of the Danube, until he entered the capital of Austria. This volume shows his wonderful celerity in pressing upon a retireing enemy, and also the jealous care with which he made all his corps support each other and guard against an offensive movement. Within six weeks from crossing the Rhine he had reached Vienna at the head of his troops, having driven the second army of the Allies in a broken retreat upon the third, having forced the Archduke to fall back through Hungary, and having brought up to his own army his forces from Italy through the Alpine passes. His plan had thus succeeded completely, and nearly 200,000 Frenchmen were in the centre of the operations of the Coalition, having dissipated the only attacks of their foes that really menaced Napoleon's Empire. At this point however, a new danger began to appear upon the horizon, for Prussia had begun to arm, and, should she throw her sword into the balance, she would either set free the allied armies that were in retreat in Moravia and Hungary; or else, if Napoleon pursued them, would fall on his flank and rear through Bohemia. Nevertheless, confiding in his skill and *prestige*, and on the vacillating policy of Haugwitz, the Emperor resolved to advance still further and if possible, to crush the Allies in a great battle on the Moravian plains before the Archduke Charles could join them or the Prussian army could co-operate. This strategy was obviously daring in the extreme, resembling, though on a grander scale, the advance of Wellington upon Talavera; and, though it was crowned with complete success, this volume proves that Napoleon perceived how it might have been completely baffled. Had the Allies simply continued their retreat until they had effected their junction with the Archduke, it is probable that the French Emperor would not have ventured to pursue them so far, for in that event he would have found himself with a powerful enemy concentrated in his front, and a second enemy hanging on his rear and cutting him off from France altogether.

The chance, however, which generalship would have avoided was afforded to Napoleon by presumption; the Russians and Austrians instead of retreating attacked him on the plains of Austerlitz, and the Emperor gained a complete victory. This volume shows with what admirable skill he lured his enemies to their self-destructive attack, how accurately he anticipated the event, and how terribly he accomplished their overthrow. To us Austerlitz has a peculiar interest, for it resembles singularly the battle of Salamanca, with this difference, that the rout was more complete, inasmuch as the mistakes of the vanquished were greater, and that the army of Kutusoff and Bagration was very inferior to that of Marmont. In both engagements the victory was due to a vigorous attack on a centre weakened by an ambitious attempt to extend a wing, and in both the victors were confident of the issue. The following remarks are made by Napoleon:—

"An army so handled could not fail to make mistakes. My plan from this moment was to wait and profit by them. I ordered my army to feign a retreat to take a good position three leagues in the rear, and with much ostentation to throw up field works. The young heads that directed the operation of the Russians abandoned themselves to their natural presumption. It was no longer a question of beating the French army, but of turning and destroying it; it was the cowardice of the Austrians that had made it so famous. On the 1st of December I perceived with extreme satisfaction from my bivouac that the Russian army, at two cannon shot distance from my outposts, was commencing a flank movement to turn my right. I then saw how presumption and ignorance of the art of war had confounded the councils of a brave army, and said, 'Before to-morrow evening that army will be in my power.'"

Compare with this the exclamation of Wellington, *Moncher Alava, Marmont est perdu*, and the parallel is not a little curious.

The battle of Austerlitz broke up the Coalition and made Napoleon the arbiter of the Continent. How he exercised the rights of conquest, dismembered Austria, menaced Germany by creating his vassal Confederation of the Rhine, extended his Italian frontier beyond its limits, insulted Prussia while pretending to endow her, enfeebled the strength of France at the centre by annexing distant and hostile provinces, made Europe his foe by the idle notion that England could be excluded from her markets, and in an age of modern civilization dreamt the vain dream of an Empire of the West, is known to every student of history. This volume is full of these visions of ambition, whith show that with his extraordinary genius the Emperor was wanting in common sagacity. On two points it is very significant: it exposes fully Napoleon's policy of making the Continent a vassal of France; and it shows that immediately after Austerlitz, he was bent on overwhelming Prussia, just gorged by him with the bait of Hanover. "As for me," he writes,

"I am already Charlemagne, for I have the Crown of France and that of the Lombards, and my Empire stretches to the East of Europe. This is the point of view from which I am to be regarded. . . . As for Prussia, be sure that my army is in readiness to make an attack at a moment's notice and to operate with the rapidity of thought, so that none of my projects shall be anticipated. Any moment I may give orders to cross the Rhine."

The external grandeur of the Empire at this juncture had nearly reached its highest pitch; but it contrasted strangely with its internal condition. As we read this volume we can comprehend why Napoleon even on the heights of Ulm desired "ships, colonies, and commerce," and declared that he had had enough of victories. The Treasury of France was well nigh bankrupt, the taxes were with difficulty obtained, the Army of Austerlitz was often without its pay, and the paper of the Bank was at a discount. It is singular that while the Emperor perceived the reasons of these phenomena clearly he would not see that his foreign policy was calculated to increase the mischief by making France the enemy of Europe. Nor is it without a sorrowing wonder that we read such a sentence as this, significant of the shortsightedness of genius even of the very highest order. It occurs in a letter of remarkable ability upon the evils of an inconvertible currency:—"*My way of life really afflicts me, I am dragged away into camps and wars, and my attention is diverted from the paramount object of my care, a good and solid establishment in the Empire of a system of banking, manufactures, and commerce.*" Had these triumphs of peace been really sought by this wonderful man with the same avidity with which he pursued the chimeras of war, we might even now rejoice that history would have never opened some of her darkest pages, even though they add to the renown of England.

APPARENT SIZE OF THE CELESTIAL BODIES.

(*London Review.*)

THE new experiments of Mr. Alvan Clark, on the photometrical comparison of the sun and stars, are very curious and interesting. If we place a convex lens of the known focal distance of one foot between the eye and a star of the first magnitude, and find, when the lens is removed to a distance of 11 feet, that the star is reduced in appearance to a sixth magnitude, or just visible, it is clear that as the star has undergone a reduction of ten diameters, it would be visible to the natural vision if removed in space to ten times its present distance, supposing no absorbing or extinguishing medium to exist there. A concave lens can be used for such experiments, the measurement commencing then at the lens itself. Reductions have been obtained in these ways of well-known stars, and give Castor as visible when reduced 103 times, Pollux eleven times, Procyon twelve, Sirius twenty times, the moon three thousand, and the sun one million two hundred thousand times. Mr. Alvan Clark has actually seen the sun under such a reduction, attended by circumstances which lead him to believe that to be about the limit at which the human eye could ever perceive our great luminary. He has an underground dark chamber, 230 feet in length, communicating at one end with the surface of the ground by an opening 5 feet deep, in which a lens of any required focal distance can be inserted,—one of a twentieth of an inch focus, with its flat side cemented to one face of a prism, has been employed by Mr. Clark. No light whatever can enter the chamber, except through the little lens. A common silvered mirror over the opening receives the direct rays of the sun, and sends them down the opening into the prism, by which they are directed through the little lens into the chamber. An observer at the opposite end of the cellar sees the sun reduced in apparent size 55,200 times, and its light, then, in amount, varies but little from that of Sirius. Upon a car moveable in either direction is mounted another lens, with a focal distance of 6 inches. The eye of the observer being brought in a line with the lenses, he sends the car by a cord into the chamber to the greatest distance that he can see the light through the 6-inch lens. At noon, with a perfectly clear sky, the sun is thus visible at 12 feet away from the eye. The distance between the two lenses being 218 feet, the reduction by the small lens, if viewed from the point occupied by the car-lens, would be 52,320 times, and that again is reduced by the 6 inch lens 23 times, making the total reduction 1.203,360 times. There seems then no reason to doubt—setting aside the idea of an extinguishing medium in space—that our sun would be only just visible to a human eye at 120,000 times the present distance; or at 100,000 times away it would rank only as a pretty bright star of the first magnitude, although its parallax would be double that imputed to any star in the whole heavens, or only half as far away as the nearest. Because the sun's intrinsic splendour proves to be less than that of those stars whose distances have been measured. Mr. Clarke does not think it necessarily follows that its light or size is less than the average of existing stars; for, in the case of their being a diversity in size or brilliancy amongst the stars in space—as is most likely—those that would be visible would of course, be the largest and brightest, while, by the laws of perspective, the smaller ones would be lost to view. Such would be the case equally with telescopic stars as well as those evident to the naked eye. The number of stars visible within a given area of space, by the aid of the more powerful tlescopes, is far less in proportion to the power of the instruments than those visible in like areas the unassisted eye or with smaller telescopes; and this fact has given rise to the idea of an extinguishing medium to light in space; but upon the above hypothesis, the result might equally arise from the diminution in perspective as in this way we should see the whole, both great and small, of the stars in the nearer distances with moderate powers; while, though great and small did exist in the far off regions bounding the remotest reach of our most powerful telescopes, it would be only the great stars that we could see, and those only as the most minute specks of light. A vast number of smaller or more moderate lights may then exist amongst those whose extraordinary splendour reaches us through the aid of our best instruments. Were all the stars in existence of one pattern and one uniform brightness, and scattered broadcast in space, our great telescopes would count up more nearly the numbers belonging theoretically to their magnifying powers than they now do, as will be readily understood by considering the ratio in which an incrase of radius increases the cubic contents of a sphere. If the distances imputed to several of our stars form parallax be true, these photometrical researches show our glorious luminary to be a very small star indeed; "and to the human understanding thus enlightened, more than every must the heavens declare the glory of God."

READING ONE'S OWN OBITUARY.—In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the *Newburyport Herald* (a journal still alive and flourishing), the sheriff of old Essex, Philip Bagley, had been asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last, one day he told Mycall that he would certainly hand over the next morning as sure as he lived. "If you don't get your money to-morrow, you may be sure I am dead," said he. The morrow came and passed, but no money. Judge of the sheriff's feelings, when, on the morning of the day after, he opened his *Herald*, and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bagley, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Essex; with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored—he was not punctual in paying the printer. Bagley, without waiting for his breakfast, started for the *Herald* office. On the way it struck him as singular that none of the many friends and acquaintances he met seemed to be surprised to see him. They must have read their morning paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as to have forgotten already that he was no more? Full of perturbation, he entered the printing-office, to deny that he was dead *in propria persona.* "Why, sheriff," exclaimed that facetious editor, "I thought you were defunct." "Defunct!" exclaimed the sheriff, "what put that idea into your head?" Why, you yourself!" said Mycal. "Did you not tell me"——"Oh! ah! yes!" stammered out the sheriff. "Well, there's your money. And now contradict the report in the next paper, if you please." "That's not necessary, friend Bagley," said the old joker; "*it was only printed in your copy!*" The good sheriff lived many years after this "sell, and to the day of his real death always took good care to *pay the printer.*"

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CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

An Invoice of 157 Packages of fresh Oilmanstores, from Crosse and Blackwell, just landed from the Ship *Gloriana*, consisting of assorted Pickles, French Capers and Olives, assorted Sauces, white Wine and Chilly Vinegar, Raspberry and Taragon Vinegar, Pints and half Pints, Salad Oil, ½ and ¼ lb. Durham Mustard, Lemon, Orange, Red and Black Currants, Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups, Calf's foot, Orange, French Noyeau, Lemon, Vanilla, Jelly, assorted Essences, Potted Meats, Raspberry, Strawberry, Green Gage, Cherry, Damson, Red and Black Currants, Jams in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Prunes, Normandy Pippins, Orange and Lemon Rings, assorted Peels, Bon bons, Cossiques, Crystalized Fruit, Pearl Barley, Tapioca and Sago, Arrowroot, Oatmeal, Macaroni and Vermacelli, Yorkshire Gamepies, Herrings a la Sardine, Pickled Oysters, Fish Sauces, Table Salt, York Hams and Bacon, Chedder and Berkley Cheeses, &c. &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

A newly built Bungalow, with a nicely laid out garden, situated in the Civil Lines, and at present in the occupation, of the Honorable J. D. Inverarity, Member of the Legislative Council.

Offers for the above will be received up to the 1st October next.

Bombay, 2nd October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c. &c. AT GIRGAUM.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 5th and TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at his residence, Girgaum Back Road, the property of F. FERNANDES, Esq., changing his residence, the same consisting of Glassware, Dinner Set, Breakfast Set, Silver Spoons, Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Plated Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiter Tea Set, a set of handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea Poys, Screens, Hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Pridieu, Drawing-room, Arm, and very handsomely gilt China Chairs, Chiffoniers, 4 Post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Washing and Dressing Tables, a Mahogany Piano, Plated 3 Light Argand Chandeliers with drops, Wallshades double and treble, with drops, Argand Lamps with drops, &c. &c.,

At 1 P.M.—A neat English Brougham, with a pair of superior Arab Horses and Harness, Shigram, and Buggy, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Byass, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at Bazar Gate Street, a portion of the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockrey &c. &c., the property of Docter GOMES, changing his residence.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean, Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned Goods at their Rooms, viz.:—

11 Pairs of 3rd and 4th size glass bottomed Globe Lamp complete.
4 Dozen Patent Calf Skins.
33 Gross Cotton Wicks.
A few Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps.
Few dozens of Syrup Fruits.
25 Dozens Bottles of Thomas Dunkin and Son's Claret.
20 Casks each containing 8 dozen Tonic Water.
20 Do. do. do. 8 Soda do.
10 Do. do. do. 8 Potash do.
2 Cases do. do. 8 Lemon.
20 Dozen Bottles Sherry.
46 Bunches of False Pearls.
5 White Dinner Set.
75 Bundles of Lametta.
50 Empty Wine Cases.
Also, Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Woollen Cloth, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Captain J. F. BERTHON, leaving the presidency, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets, Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Carpets, Side boards, Whatnots, Screens, Arm, Easy and Predieu Chairs, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Camp Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Child's Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Engravings, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. A nearly new Jubbulpore double poled Tent with double Top, single Walls, Chintz lined, lacquered poles in Gunny bags with a bath-room, 8 feet by 6 feet square, this Tent is 14 by 16 feet, a Ditto as above 12 by 14 feet, 1 old old Bengal Routie.

One Surat Milch Cow and Calf.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	7 per cent.
On other Securities	8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
Do.	4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	3 do.	2s.		do.
Do.	2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do.	1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand		1s.	11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2·56 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2·53 „	„
On Demand	„ 2·50 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
„ „ „ „	3 do.	1s 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ „ „ „	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		6 ⅌ cent	⅌ annum.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2	per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays......................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s 11¾d.	„
„ On demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11⅝d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one	month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	three	do.	4	do,	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s.	11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.
„ 3	do.	2s. 0d.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ On demand		1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.,

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vic. cap. 110

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq., (Trower and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq., (Halliday, Fox, & Co.
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., (N. Griffiths Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq., (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq., (Harrison and Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq., (Lemen Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHREY, Jun., Esq., (Hay's Wharf.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
ANDREW LUSK, Esq., (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sims.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq., (Price and Boustead.)
GEORGE THOS. BROOKING, Esq., 1 A St. Helen's Place.
JOHN G. HOMERE, Esq., (Gresham House.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq., (Smith Wood & Co)
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, Esq., (J. and C. Woodhouse.)

Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favorable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushell and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman of the Company.
Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co.) Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool,
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.

BANKERS.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
SUB-MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.
John Elphick Layland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL LONDON

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceed	£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogborne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting India business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	a.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	1
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rs.* 38-15-4 *monthly to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Millitary men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next investigation will apply to participating Polices in force on the 31st December 1864, and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold Mohur for their Reports.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1863

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